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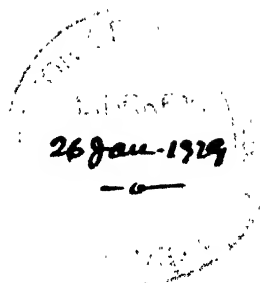
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PART V

BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON TEXTILE FABRICS



FABRICS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM

DEFINITIONS OF FABRICS
PRACTICAL TEXTILE TESTS
CLASSIFICATION OF FABRICS

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THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND RESET

55 ILLUSTRATIONS

26 Jan. 1929



PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

This book has been rewritten and enlarged because of the appearance of new textile fibres, new fabrics, and because of changes in terms. It now includes also rugs and carpets, knit goods, mechanical fabrics, and some imported materials for drapery purposes.

Illustrations have been added and the section devoted to tests has been expanded. The names of nationally advertised fabrics were again checked by a group of representative merchants. Trade names registered in the U. S. patent office are so indicated. There is a new section on the labelling of textile fabrics. Important rulings of the Federal Trade Commission are cited. Miss Jessie Caplin of the extension service of the University of Minnesota has given valuable help in the revision of the book.

G. G. D

PREFACE

This book of definitions of textile fabrics and terms relating to fabrics and of practical textile tests represents the accumulated knowledge of a large number of persons dealing directly with materials. Contributions have been made by salespeople, buyers, advertising experts, wholesale merchants, and experienced mill men.

The purpose of this publication is to present usable information about staple fabrics on the retail market. It is limited to yard goods, many of which appear in ready-to-wear garments and articles of household use. Rugs, window shades, blankets, and comforters are not included; they are textile fabrics but are not sold by the yard. Likewise, there are many mechanical fabrics, as automobile tire cloth, belting, felt for filter purposes, asbestos cloth, balloon silk, sail cloth, etc., which have been omitted because they are not sold over the counter in a dry goods store.

The list covers only materials on the American market. Fabrics recognized as staple or standard have been chosen and, as far as possible, novelties eliminated.

Brand names as "Lonsdale muslin" and "Skinner's satin" have not been given, because each represents one only of a class of muslins and satins which can be defined without the use of the advertised name. Such names as "Soiesette" and "Seco" denote fabrics which cannot be described without using the trade term. In order to give a representative list of these terms, a questionnaire was sent to 200 merchants in different sections of the country asking for the names of nationally advertised fabrics commonly called for by their customers. Accordingly, the trade names in italics are based upon the replies sent by these dry goods firms. Many fabrics have received their names through usage. For example, *georgette* was first produced by a French manufacturer. Because the name was not protected, it became common property and now is used as the name of a fabric.

The terms relating to fabrics do not include technical facts about manufacturing processes, because there are many reference books which supply this information.

The definitions are presented for the use of all those who buy or sell cloth. It is hoped that the information will be of value (1) to salespeople, in retail stores, wholesale and jobbing houses, advertising and merchandise managers and buyers of fabrics and ready-to-wear goods (2) to students of textiles and clothing in high schools and colleges and (3) to the buying public.

In addition to the many who have assisted in the preparation of the manuscript, special acknowledgment is made to Professor Robert Max Garrett, University of Washington; A. L. Gifford, President of American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers; Frederick L. Lewton, Curator Division of Textiles, United States National Museum; Wilbur W. Nugent, Circulation Manager, Fairchild Publishing Company; Professor Effie I. Raitt, University of Washington, Mrs. Cassie Paine Small, formerly Associate Director of the Prince School, Boston; Arthur Weisenberger, formerly Director, Bureau of Research National Retail Dry Goods Association; Mrs. Mary Schenk Woolman, Textile Specialist Boston.

Seattle business houses have contributed generously to the fund of information contained in this book. Grateful acknowledgment is here made to them.

THE AUTHOR.

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PART I
FABRIC DEFINITIONS AND TERMS RELATING
TO FABRICS

26 Jan. 1929

FABRICS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM

FABRIC DEFINITIONS AND TERMS RELATING TO FABRICS

The italicized words are trade names (*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.). Only those necessary for identifying the fabrics have been mentioned. See preface.

Manila. Incorrectly called Manilla hemp. Fibre commonly used in the Philippines. Fibres are tied end to end and woven without spinning.

B. C.* See silk and cotton fabrics.

Absorbent cotton. Fibre or cloth with natural oil or wax removed chemically. Because of absorbent nature, used for surgical purposes.

State rayon. See Rayon.

Canvas. See Canvas.

Plane cloth. Originally made of linen for airplane wings. Close even texture. Since the war made of cotton in different weights and colors. Used chiefly in shirts. Weave—plain.

Albatross. A light weight wool fabric with crêpy surface, due to twist of yarns. Piece-dyed, usually in light colors. Laundered well. A variety of albatross 44" wide is called *crêpe Egypte*, a trade name. Uses: dresses, negligees and infant's wear. Weave—plain. Width, 36".

Ledo. See silk and cotton fabrics.

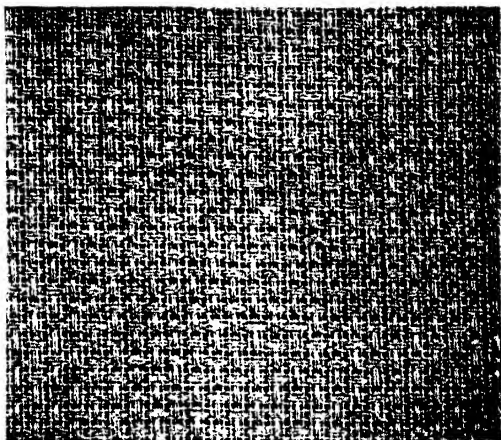
Alpaca. 1. An animal somewhat like the Angora goat, but smaller, native to South America. 2. Name of a fabric originally made of this fibre. Similar to brilliantine and mohair. Smooth, wiry with cotton warp and worsted filling (alpaca, mohair or any lustrous wool slightly twisted). Wears well, sheds dust. Uses: linings, men's summer suits and office coats, women's dresses (when in vogue).

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

3. Rayon and cotton fabric called alpaca because of its wiry nature.

Aeolian. See Eolienne.

Armure. 1. Drapery fabric with designs woven on a rep foundation, or a figure weave. Plain or mixed colors usually of cotton. Uses: couch covers, portieres. Weave—Jacquard. Width, 50". 2. Silk fabric, closely woven with small pebbly pattern which suggests chain armor.



Ada Canvas

Name derived from French "Armoires" meaning coat-of-arms. A stiff, rich looking silk, usually black. Uses: cravats, trimmings, facings for men's dress coats. Weave—fancy, called baratheia. Width, 20", 36".

Art linen. A general term applied to a variety of plain woven linens used for embroidery. May be unbleached, ecru, white; "round thread" i.e., not calendered or smooth. Uses: chiefly needlework as lunch cloths, napkins, doilies, towels, runners; also dresses, skirts, uniforms. Weave plain. Widths 18", 20", 27", 36", 42", 45", 48", 54", 60", 72", 81", 90".

Art ticking. Distinguished from regular bed ticking by its printed design. Often a floral pattern in a stripe. A tough firm cloth. Uses: mattresses and pillow covers, sometimes as cretonne. Weave—Satin or twill. Width, 36".

Artificial leather. A substitute for leather made by coating a cotton fabric with a nitro-cellulose preparation and embossing the surface to imitate leather. Various effects produced by kind of fabric foundation and the color and finish of surface. A good grade of manufactured leather is more durable than a poor grade of split leather. Sold under trade names as *Pantasole*, *Leatherwool*, *Fabrikoid*, *Zapon*, etc. Uses: upholstering, suit cases, millinery and dress trimmings.

Artificial silk. See Rayon.

Artificial wool. See *Sua-jil*.

Asbestos. Fireproof fibre of mineral origin. Spun with cotton and woven. Cotton later burned away. Used for theater curtains and firemen's gloves.

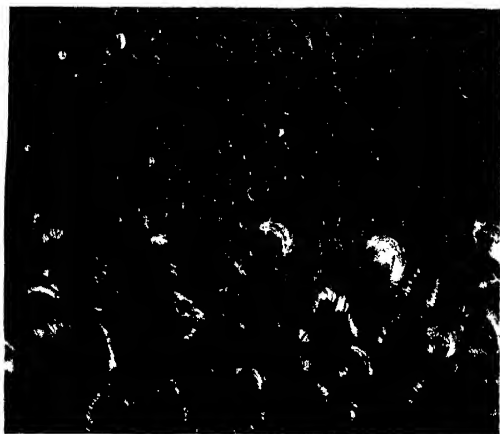
Astrachan. Wool coating made to imitate Astrachan or Karakul fur. Foundation cloth, knitted or woven of cotton or wool. Curly pile of mohair yarn slightly twisted. May resemble the close curl of Persian lamb fur. Good quality. Wears well. Uses: coats for men, women and children, caps, muffs, trimmings. Weave—pile (may have knit back). Width, 52".

Aubusson. (Fr. pr. o-bus-sone). Carpet made in Aubusson, France on hand looms. A kind of tapestry.

Austrian shade cloth. Originally made in Austria. Cotton shade cloth woven with crinkled effect in stripes, which are similar to seersucker only broader. Fancy woven stripes in color often alternate with crinkled stripes. Cotton, or mercerized cotton, silk or rayon used in combination. Natural, white or colored. Uses: window shades, bed spreads. Weave—plain with fancy stripes. Width, 36", 45", 54", 72".

Minster. Pile carpet named for town in England where first made.

Automobile tire cloth. A variety of weaves and textures made from long staple cotton for tires. Treated with rubber and vulcanized.



Astrachan
Close curl and loose curl



Austrian Shade Cloth
Crinkle stripes resemble seersucker

Awning stripe. Duck woven with stripes (yarn dyed) for awnings and lawn umbrellas. May be used for couch covers and chair seats.

Baby flannel. See flannel.

Balbriggan. 1. Commonly called "Bal." Fine smooth knit underwear for men made of Egyptian cotton in the natural color. Imitation Bal made of ordinary cotton stained to imitate Egyptian. 2. Knitted dress fabric with two or more colors (heather mixture) in the yarn. A form of jersey.

Balloon cloth. Closely woven, fine, light weight silk or cotton. Rubberized or given other treatment to make impervious. Uses: balloon covers, tents. Weave—plain.

Baronette Satin.* Trade name for rayon fabric or rayon with cotton back. Uses: sports wear, costume slips, millinery. Weave—satin. Width, 40".

Barre. (Fr. pr. bah-ray). Any pattern produced by stripes or bars extending crosswise of the goods. See Bayadere.

Basco.* Trade name for cotton damask with a special linenized finish. See damask.

Basket cloth. Plain woven fabric with two or more warp yarns used as one and interlaced with two or more filling yarns. It produces a basket effect.

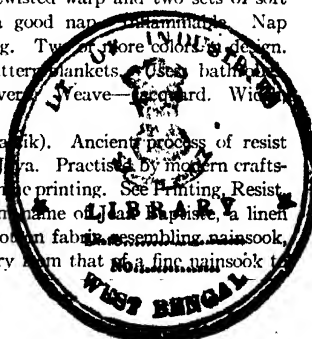
Bast. Long cells beneath the woody tissue in the stalk of plants. Flax, ramie, jute, hemp are bast fibres.

Bathrobe cloth. Thick, warm, doublefaced, cotton blanket-woven with tightly twisted warp and two sets of soft filling, which produce a good nap. Machine-made. Nap packs down after washing. Two or more colors in design. Sold by the yard or in pattern blankets. Uses: bathrobe, crib blankets, couch covers. Weave—tweed. Width, 27" or 54".

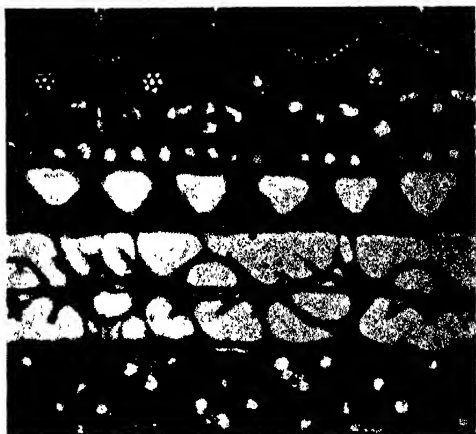
Batik. (pr. bah-teek or ba-tik). Ancient process of resist printing. Originated in Java. Practised by modern craftsmen and imitated in machine printing. See Printing, Resist.

Batiste (French origin, from name of Jean Baptiste, a linen weaver). 1. Soft, thin cotton fabric resembling nainsook, only finer. Qualities vary from that of a fine nainsook to

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



very thin and delicate grades of batiste. Combed yarns of fine cotton are used; the better grades are highly mercerized and singed. Uses: handkerchiefs, all kinds of lingerie and infant's wear; the coarser grades for linings and undergarments. White and delicate colors. Weave—plain. Width, 30", 36", 45". 2. Light weight, fine, smooth wool fabric similar to nun's veiling, only finer. Lends itself to



Batik
Javanese wax painting (hand process)

draping effects and shirring. Plain colors. Uses: children's dresses, negligees. Weave—plain. Width, 40", 44".

Bayadere (Fr. pr. by-ad-air). Stripes in strongly contrasted colors, running across the fabric. Name derived from garment worn by dancing girls in India.

Beaver. Thick, woolen fabric with a napped finish similar to broadcloth. Originally made in England to resemble beaver fur, hence the name. The length of the nap varies greatly. A kind of beaver cloth used in millinery is a pile fabric somewhat resembling hatter's plush. The thirty and thirty-two ounce beavers used for uniforms and overcoats may be compared with kersey. They do not have tl

hard finish of melton, but always show a nap. Weave—twill. Width 52", 60".

Bedford cord. Corded material first made in this country in New Bedford, hence the name. A similar material in cotton which originated in France is called piqué. First made with cords running from selvage to selvage. In modern practice both piqué and Bedford cord have cords running lengthwise. Worsted, silk, cotton or combinations. Wearing quality, excellent, unless weave is loose with weak filling yarns. Uses: infant's wraps, riding habits, coats. Weave—fancy. Width, 44", 50", 54". See Piqué.

Beetling. A pounding process which gives round thread linen cloth a flat effect. When beetled, linen damask has a leather-like texture.

Beige. (Fr. pr. bay-zh.). 1. Natural tan or ecru color or undyed yarn or fabric. 2. A kind of wool fabric no longer on the market.

Bengaline. Similar to poplin only heavier. Silk warp with worsted filling. Lower grades have cotton filling; sometimes silk is used. Warp entirely covers filling. Yarn-dyed. Wears very well unless loosely woven. Uses: dresses, coats, trimmings. Weave—corded (variation of plain). Width, 36", 40".

Billiard cloth. Woolen cloth or felt dyed green for covering billiard tables.

Birdseye. 1. Weave. Small geometric pattern resembling a bird's eye. 2. Cotton diaper cloth. Characteristic weave. Filling yarns loosely twisted to make cloth more absorbent. Sold in ten-yard pieces. Uses: diapers and sanitary napkins. Weave—figured. Width, 18", 20", 22", 24", 27", 30". 3. Linen birdseye in many variations of weave for fancy towels and runners, may be union. Weave—figure. Width, 16", 18", 20".

Blanc (Fr. pr. blong, meaning white). In the French dry goods trade everything which is bleached.

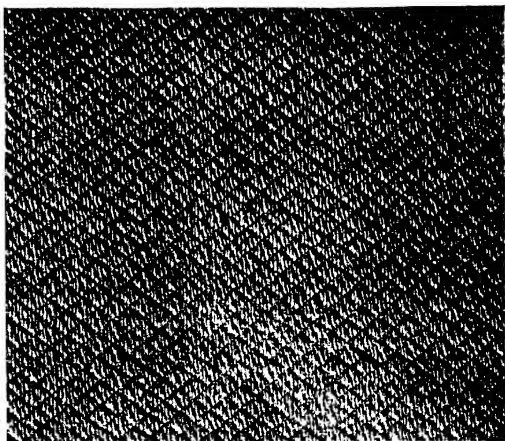
Blanket. Cotton, wool or mixed fabric. Usually napped. Single or double size for bed covers. Horse blankets are heavy felted, coarse. Weave—plain or twill.

Bleaching. The process of whitening textile materials. Bleaching may be done in the yarn or in the piece. Chemi-

cal bleaching (chlorine) is most frequently used for cotton and linen. For the latter sun bleaching is preferred. Wool and silk are usually bleached with sulphur dioxide or hydrogen peroxide which is harmless to fibres but not permanent.

Block printing. The hand printing of fabrics with blocks, as distinguished from modern printing with rollers.

Blond net. See net.



Birdseye (cotton)
Absorbent filling yarns on the surface

Bobbinet net. See net.

Boiled-off silk. Silk which has had the sericin or natural gum removed. See degumming.

Bolivia. Woolen or worsted weft pile fabric. Soft and velvet-like in feel. Made in variety of trade marked materials as *Marvella*.*

Boll. (pr. bole). Seed pod of cotton plant. Contains cotton fibres.

Bolt. Entire length of cloth from loom, rolled or folded
Called piece or cut of cloth. Bolts vary in length.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Bolting cloth. Stiff, transparent fabric made of silk in the gum. Made only on hand looms in Europe, mostly in Switzerland. 24 different numbers from 0000, the coarsest, to 25, the finest (200 meshes to the lineal inch). Uses: fine sifting in flour mills, also for stencils, sign making, foundation for wigs and toupees. Weave—leno. Width, 40".

Book fold. Method of folding cloth instead of winding in a bolt. Opens like a book.

Boott mills.* Trade name for cotton toweling in fancy weave; absorbent and durable.

Boot. Part of hose, usually silk or rayon, between foot and cotton top.

Botany. Originally fine merino wool from Botany Bay, Australia. General term for all classes of fine wool.

Bouclé (pr. boo-clay). Having knots or loops on the surface as imitation astrachan.

Box loom. Fabrics made with 1. right and left hand twist in filling as "box loom crêpe" (Japanese Crêpe) or 2. different colors in filling which necessitate the box loom attachment in weaving as in plaid gingham.

Brilliantine. Smooth, wiry material the same as alpaca or mohair. A heavier quality is called Sicilian Cloth. Warp, cotton; filling, lustrous wool or mohair with little twist. Sheds dust, does not wrinkle. Used for dresses only when stuff fabrics are in vogue. Excellent wearing quality. Uses: linings, office coats, dusters, dresses. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 44", 50", 52", 54".

Broadcloth. 1. Lustrous, rich-looking woolen fabric. Nap lies in one direction which requires more cloth in cutting. Stock dyed or piece-dyed. Good quality, wears very well. Uses: dresses, suits, coats. Weave—twill. Width, 50", 54". 2. Fine, closely woven shirting or dress goods. Made of silk, mercerized cotton, silk and cotton and rayon and cotton mixtures. Resembles the best habutae or fine poplin. "English broadcloth" is a fine imported fabric. Uses: shirts, dresses, childrens suits, pajamas. Weave—plain. Width, 32", 36".

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Broad silk. Wide silks; those distinguished from ribbons and eighteen-inch silk.

Brocade. Originally heavy silk with elaborate pattern in silver and gold threads. Name applied to many materials which resemble historic brocades. When designs are woven in relief against a foundation of another weave, as a satin ground, the material is said to be brocaded. A contrast of surfaces in the weave may produce pattern, or different colors may be introduced. Brocade has an embossed appearance, while damask has a flat effect. Weave—Jacquard.

Brocatelle (pr. brök-a-tell or brök-a-tell). A variation of brocade with a higher relief or repoussé effect with warp and filling yarns unequally twisted and an extra set of yarns for backing. Jacquard pattern stands out in a raised or blistered effect.

Broché (pr. bro-shay). French term for brocade. Woven with a raised figure, usually in imitation of embroidery as Broché shawls, another name for Paisley shawls.

Brussels. 1. Body Brussels. Carpet or rug woven with uncut pile on the face. Back of cotton, hemp or jute. Yarn-dyed wool carried to back when not forming loops. Best grade of Brussels; wears very well. 2. Tapestry Brussels. Yarn for surface loops not dyed but warp printed. Loops all on the surface. Sometimes woven plain and pattern printed on surface of loops, low grade of Brussels.

Brushed wool. Knit fabrics for sweaters, scarfs, trimmings which have been napped. Usually contain mohair fibres which make long, silky nap.

Buckram. Millinery fabric, two ply, stiffened with sizing or glue. One side resembles crinoline and the other tarlatan. The two fabrics are glued together. Can be moistened and shaped. Black or white. Sold by the yard or ten yard bolt. Uses: frames for velvet or cloth hats. Width, 27".

Bunting. From the German "bunt", bright, gay. 1. Cotton colored fabric similar to cheesecloth. Tends to fade. Uses: flags and festive decorations. Weave—plain. Width, 25", 27", 36". 2. Wool bunting made of worsted yarns of strong, wiry wool. Similar to nun's veiling, but narrower and coarser. Durable. Uses: flags, signals for



Brocade (silk)
Satin on plain ground

trains and borts; a softer quality for dress goods. Weave—plain.* Width, 18", 36".

Burlap or gunny. Coarse canvas made of jute. Natural color or piece-dyed. Fades. Uses: low grades for gunny sacks and wrapping furniture; finer quality with finish for drapery purposes. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 50".

Butcher's linen. Coarse, bleached crash originally used for butcher's aprons. Practically replaced by art crashes and *Indian head*.* Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40".

Buty Chine.* Trade marked fabric for lingerie purposes in satin weave of mercerized cotton.

Cable net. See net.

Calendering. Finish on cotton and linen goods which gives smooth surface, not permanent. Cloth passed between cylinders with heat and pressure.

Calico. Name derived from Calicut, India, where cloth was first printed with wood blocks by hand. Originally a fine printed cotton fabric, which has become an inferior material; narrow, coarse, made from low grade cotton and highly sized. There are still some good calicoes, but they are more in the nature of chintzes, *i.e.*, with good design and colorings and used for drapery purposes. Percale has almost replaced calico. Calico may be printed directly, or may have the figure discharged chemically from a dark background. Some calicoes are not printed as Turkey red and other plain colors. It does not tear straight across the cloth because of rapid feeding into the calender machine. Uses: aprons, dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 25", 27".

Cambric. Name from Cambrai, France, where linen cambric first made. 1. White cotton fabric, closely woven, fine, soft or with little sizing, calendered with a gloss on the right side. Uses: underwear, aprons, shirts. Weave—plain. Width, 36". 2. Lining cambric, thin, narrow, stiff, glazed, white or piece-dyed. Does not launder. Similar to paper cambric. White and plain colors. Uses: linings, pattern modelling, scrap books, fancy dress costumes. Weave—plain. Width, 25", 27". 3. Linen, fine smooth, white. Uses: collars, cuffs, shirt bosoms, church embroidery, lunch cloths, napkins, doilies. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 45".

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Camel's hair or Camel-hair. 1. Hair-like wool from camel, light brown in color. Uses: paint brushes, oriental rugs, coatings. 2. Coating made in natural camel's hair color. Value depends upon quality of fibres. Good grade very soft and light in weight. Weave—usually twill. See p. 147.

Canton Crêpe. Crêpy wool fabric or silk goods resembling a heavy grade of crêpe de chine.

Canton fabrics. General term covering cotton and silk mixtures known only by trade names as *A. B. C.*, **Seco*, *Fairy*, etc.

Canton flannel. So named because first made in Canton, China. Heavy cotton material with twilled surface on one side and long soft nap on the other. Valuable for its warmth and absorbing quality. Bleached or unbleached or piece-dyed in plain colors. Uses: sleeping garments, interlinings, household purposes, diapers. Weave—twill. Width, 27", 36".

Canton linen. Commonly called grass cloth, Chinese grass cloth or grass linen. Fine, translucent fabric which looks like linen. Made of ramie fibre (china grass). It wrinkles like linen, but has a distinctive, clear, oiled appearance due to lustre of ramie fibres when not twisted. Much worn in China in the stiff (or natural gum) unbleached state. Mostly hand woven. Cool and durable. Bleached or dyed blue. Sold in Oriental shops. Uses: lunch cloths, doilies, blouses. Weave—plain. Width, 12", 18", 32", 36".

Canvas. Heavy, firm, even weave in linen or cotton. 1. Ada canvas or Java canvas. Coarse, stiff, rather open fabric of the canvas type. Originally made of linen, now usually of cotton. Color, ecru or tan. Uses: art needlework, particularly gros point. Weave—fancy (modification of basket). Width, 40", 44". 2. Awning stripe. Duck woven in colored stripes. Uses: awnings, hammocks, couch covers. Weave—plain. Width, 29", 36". See Duck. 3. Cross-stitch canvas or Penelope canvas. Stiff open fabric, somewhat resembling tartan only heavier and stiffer. Some grades have stripes or bars of blue yarn at intervals for marking off spaces. Different sizes of mesh. Use: for working cross-stitch patterns. Weave—plain.

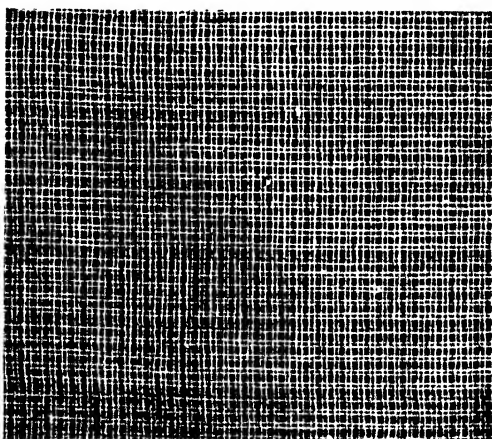
Width, 36". 114. Lining canvas made of linen or cotton, soft finish or sized. Uses: interlining, art needlework. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 30", 32", 36".

Cape net. See Rice Net.

Carding. Process of separating fibres preliminary to spinning.

Cartridge cloth. Plain woven, spun silk fabric for cartridge bags. Made according to U. S. government specifications.

Casement cloth. Broad term which covers many drapery fabrics usually light, plain, neutral colors as cream, ecru.



Canvas, Cross Stitch or Penelope

oyster, gray and tan. A variety of weaves are employed as plain, twill, satin striped, small figure. In silk, silk and cotton, mercerized cotton or rayon. Uses: curtains, particularly for French windows, screens. Weave—plain or fancy. Width, 36", 45", 48", 50", 54".

Cashmere. 1. Originally meant fine wool of cashmere goat used in cashmere shawls of India. Some modern fabrics employ genuine cashmere wool. 2. Light weight dress fabric similar to henrietta. Uses: dresses, negligees, infants'

wear. Weave—twill, filling on the face. Width, 42". 3. Hosiery "made entirely of high grade pure wool". Ruling of Federal Trade Commission. Term has been misused.

Cassimere. Cloth for men's suits, made of hard spun yarns finished without a nap. Not typical worsted. Weave—plain, twill or fancy. Width, 54".

Celanese.* Trade name for a kind of rayon made by the acetate process. See Rayon.

Chain. Another name for warp.

Challie or Challis (pr. shal-ec). (Originally a silk and worsted fabric made in Norwich, England. 1. Light weight dress fabric of wool or cotton and wool. Similar to old-fashioned muslin de laine. Soft, smooth yarns. Always printed (direct or discharge). Wears and launders well. See Kobe Flannel. Uses: negligees and dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 30". 2. Light weight, soft cotton printed material similar to voile but not so fine or smooth. Wears and launders well. Uses: comforters, linings, draperies; better grades for kimonos and dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 36".

Chambray (pr. sham-bray). A type of gingham, plain in color, often having dyed warp and white filling. Chambray gingham wears well and is easily laundered. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 28", 32", 36". Manchester chambray, the old type, was narrow, thin and stiff. Weave—plain. Width 25". Heavy English chambrays are used for work shirts and are sold by weight, as for example, 3.80 equals three and eight-tenths yards to the pound. Weave—plain. Width, 48".

Chamoisette.* See Fabric gloves.

Chamoisuede.* See Fabric gloves.

Chardonnet (Fr. pr. Shar-don-nay). Nitrocellulose process for making rayon named for Count de Chardonnet.

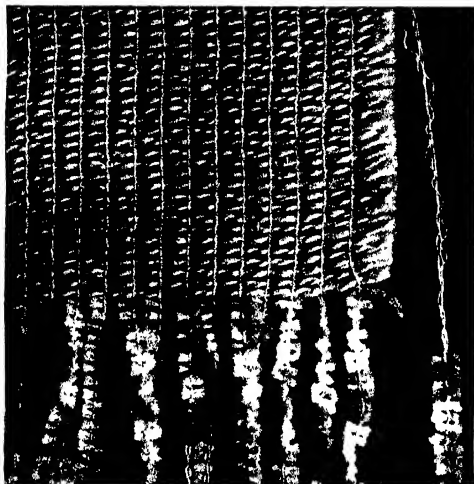
Charmeen* Fine worsted dress fabric with a steep twill which resembles satin weave.

Charmeuse (pr. shar-muz). 1. Light weight, rich looking satin weave with a dull back. May be described as a very soft satin with a subdued lustre, due to the spun silk filling; adapted to draping. Piece dyed. Uses: gowns, party wraps. Weave—satin. Width, 40" 2. Cotton Char-

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meuse is a highly mercerized cotton fabric used for bloomers, slips, linings. *Lingette** and *Buty Chine** are trade names.

Cheesecloth. Originally used for wrapping cheese. Thin, loosely woven cotton material made from coarse yarns. It is unfinished, feels soft, has fuzzy surface. Bleached, unbleached or dyed. Better grades launder but shrink. All grades called gauze by the manufacturer. When dyed



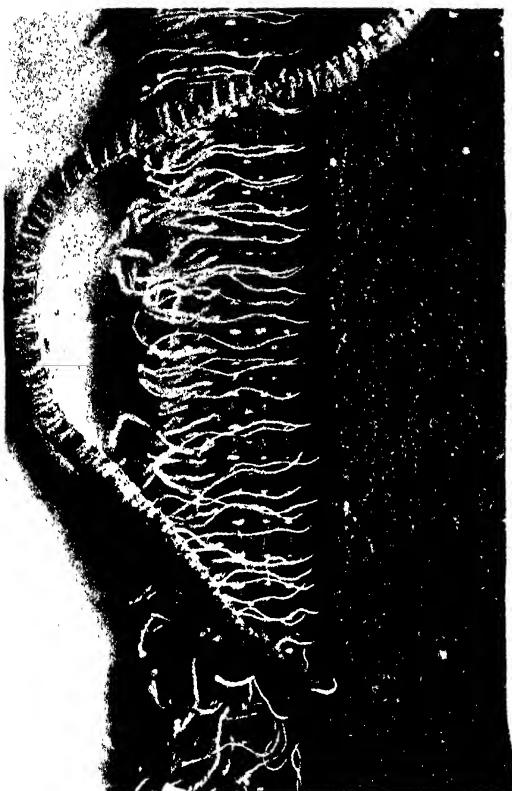
Chenille yarn
Showing process of making chenille

called bunting. Uses: poorer quality called hospital gauze for dressings. Better grades—curtains, pageant costumes, pattern modelling and many other purposes. Weave—plain. Width, 25", 36".

Chenille (pr. shen-cel). French for caterpillar. 1. Name for a yarn having a pile protruding all around at right angles. Used for filling in cloth, also for fringe and tassels. May be of silk, wool, mercerized cotton or rayon. 2. Cloth

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Chenille rug
Single-faced chenille



made with Chenille yarn for filling, used for hangings and couch covers. 3. Kind of carpet or rug reversible (Smyrna type) or single faced. Plain color or designs. Good quality, rich looking and durable.

Cheviot. So called because originally made of wool from the Cheviot sheep. 1. Rough-surfaced wool fabric similar to serge only heavier and rougher. May be made of woolen or worsted yarns. Stock- or piece-dyed. Somewhat full and napped. Excellent wearing quality. Uses: suits and coats. Weave—twill. Width, 28", 42", 48", 50", 54", 56", 58". 2. Stout, cotton shirting made of coarse yarns. Softer than hickory shirting or gingham. Stripes or checks. Yarn-dyed. Brown and white or blue and white. Weave—plain. Width, 28".

Chiffon (Fr "chiffon", a rag; pr. sheef-ong). 1. Descriptive term indicating light weight and soft finish as chiffon velvet or taffeta. 2. Light weight silk hose, usually four strand yarns. 3. Thin, gauze-like silk fabric with soft or sometimes a stiff finish. Warp and filling of hard twist singles. Chiffon cloth is heavier in weight than chiffon and more durable. Uses: party gowns, veils, trimmings. Weave—plain. Width, 40", 46".

China cotton. Short staple, white cotton grown in China. Coarse and harsh with a feel which resembles wool. Used in cotton blankets and in cotton and wool mixtures.

China grass. See Ramie.

China silk. Originally, plain hand woven silks made in China. Soft, light weight, thin silk. Wears and launders well. Piece-dyed. Heavy weight is habuta. Uses: linings, underwear, dresses, lampshades. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 36".

Chinchilla cloth as distinguished from fur of the same name. No resemblance. Heavy coating with napped surface rolled into little tufts or nubs. Double cloth, may contain cotton. Warm and attractive. Uses: overcoats, children's coats. Weave—twill (double cloth). Width, 54".

Chiné (pr. she-nay). From French "Chine", variegated, mottled. In the technical sense means warp printed. Used as an adjective in describing fabrics.

Chintz. Originally any printed cotton fabric, the same as calico. Now a drapery fabric having small, gay figures.

Some chintzes have a glazed surface. See Glazed chintz. Weave—plain. Width, 25", 36".

Chlorinated wool. Wool made non-shrinking by treatment with hydrochloric acid. Harsh and stiff. Increased affinity for dyes.

Cinderella. A trade named silk fabric similar to *Pussy Willow*.*

Circular knit. Fabric or garment made in tubular form on



Chintz
Direct print

flat or circular machine. Seamless hose, bathing suits, jersey fabric tubular belts, etc., made in this way.

Ciré. Brilliant patent leather effect produced on satin (cloth or ribbon) by application of wax, heat and pressure.

Clay worsted. Name derived from an English manufacturer. A heavy cloth of diagonal weave, looser than a serge, used for mens' wear.

Clock. Design on side of ankle in fancy hose. Made by open effect in knitting or by embroidery.

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Cochineal. Red dye derived from dried bodies of insects native to Central America.

Coir (pl. kwor). Brown coarse fibre from the shell of the coconut used in making mats and cordage.

Combing. Preparation of wool or cotton for spinning by separating long from short fibres and arranging in parallel fashion. Follows carding. Finest cotton fabrics made from combed yarns. Worsted yarns require combed fibres.



Corduroy

Composition dot. See Flock dot.

Conditioning. Process which determines the percentage of moisture present in samples of fibres or fabrics.

Corduroy. Derived from the French *Corde du Roi*, meaning a King's cord. Kind of cotton velvet having ridges or cords in the pile. Made with an extra weft of mercerized yarns which float on the surface at intervals. Floats are cut, making tufts stand up in corded effect. Surface brushed and singed. Piece-dyed or printed. Often cravenetted. *Boydurey**, a trade name. Uses: suits, trousers, coats,

infant's wraps, carriage robes and upholstery; excellent for sports wear. Weave—pile. Width, 27", 36".

Cotton Charmeuse. See Charmeuse.

Cotton and wool mixtures. Large class of fabrics, usually in checks, or plaids, used chiefly for children's dresses. Warp, cotton; filling, wool or part wool, yarn-dyed. Better grades launder well. Weave—twill. Width, 36", 40".

Cottonade. See Hickory.

Count. 1. Term indicating the number of ends and picks per inch, for example, the thread count of a fabric may be 86 x 80. 2. Yarn count—a number given to yarn indicating its fineness, based upon number of yards per pound, more correctly called "yarn number".

Coutil. French "Fil de coutil", drill (pr. coo-teel). Tough, firm variety of drilling used for corsets. Made from hard twisted cotton yarns. Close weave. A variety of effects produced by weave which varies from twill to many fancy stripes and figures, usually herringbone twill. Width, 36", 50".

Course. In knit goods, the row of stitches across the fabric. Corresponds to weft in woven goods.

Covert. (pr. like "cover", taken from a hunting term). 1. Medium weight suiting of woolen or worsted yarns. Warp is formed of two-ply yarns, one of which is white (tightly twisted). This gives a specked effect in color. The white is often cotton. Hard or soft finished. Yarn-dyed. Colors castor, tan, green, gray or drab. Excellent for wear. Uses: overcoats, riding habits, suits, rain coats. Weave—twill or satin. Width, 54". 2. Cotton covert, seldom sold in department stores by the yard. Usually gray, either plain or dark stripes. Resembles a wool suiting. Uses: trousers. Weave—twill. Width, 36".

Crash. Term applied to several fabrics having coarse, uneven yarns and rough texture. 1. Dress linen or cotton. Various weights and colors. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 2. Art linen. White, natural or dyed. Weave—plain. Width, 26", 27", 36", 45", 54". 3. Drapery fabric. Natural or colors. Jute may be combined with linen or cotton. Uses: hangings, upholstery, pillows, table runners. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 50". 4. Toweling. Linen,

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cotton or union (cotton warp, linen filling). Valued for its absorbing property. Rough, loosely spun yarns absorb better but are less strong than tightly twisted ones. Uses: towels, dresser runners, art needlework. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 15", 16", 18", 20". 5. Russian crash. Practically off the market during and since the war. Coarse, uneven handspun linen yarns containing some woody fibres. Handwoven by Russian peasants. Natural color. Width, 15" to 18". 6. Novelty wool fabrics sometimes called crash because of texture.

Cravenetting. Process of rendering fabrics waterproof or moisture repellent. Named for Craven, the inventor. *Cravenette** is a trade name for a finish applied to materials rendering them resistant to water.

Crêpe. General term covering many kinds of crinkled or uneven surfaced materials.

1. **Japanese.** Plain colored cotton material. Crêpiness is due to the right and left hand twist of filling yarns; white and all colors; yarn-dyed stripes; made in Japan. Uses: kimonos, snocks, women's and children's dresses, curtains, needlework. Weave—plain. Width, 29".
2. **Kimono.** Characteristic ridges make it resemble crêpe paper. Permanently crêped in grooves lengthwise by engraved rollers with heat, pressure and chemicals. Requires no ironing. White, plain colors and printed. *Serpentine crêpe** is a trade name for this fabric. Uses: kimonos. Weave—plain. Width, 30".
3. **Mourning crêpe.** Dull, crisp, black silk crêpe woven in the gum. Used for mourning millinery and trimmings.
4. **Plissé.** (Fr. plaited, pr. plec-say). Light weight thin cotton fabric with puckered stripes or all over blistery effect produced by chemicals. Wax deposited on the cloth in stripes; dipped in alkali; the uncovered portions shrink. When the wax is removed puckered stripes result. Durable material, requires no ironing. White, lingerie colors and prints. Use: lingerie. Weave—plain. Width, 29".

5. **Wool crêpe or Crépon.** Rather wiry fabric. Surface effect due to treatment of yarns (difference in the degree of twist, or left and right hand twist in same fabric) or having some warp yarns slacker than others. Good wearing quality. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40", 50", 54".

6. **Silk and cotton mixtures.** Cotton warp. Crêpy effect due to right and left hand twist in spun silk filling. Also rayon and cotton combinations. Sold in cotton goods section. Has little strength crosswise because of light weight spun silk yarn. Uses: underwear, dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 54".

Crêpe-back satin. Fabric woven in the gum with of satin face and back of tightly twisted yarns, alternating right and left hand twist, which makes a dull, crêpy surface when degummed. Width 40", 54".

Crêped or Craped. From the Latin "crispare", to curl (rendering a fabric crimpy or crêpy). Many effects are produced as:

1. Hard twisted yarns in right and left twist, warp or filling, or both which kink up when released from the loom. Examples—georgette, Japanese crêpe.
2. Alternate groups of warp yarns, some wound on separate beam or held slacker than the rest, forming crinkled stripes as in seersucker, *ripplelle** or Austrian cloth.
3. Treatment with chemicals to produce blistery or crêped surface as Plissé crêpe.
4. Engraved rollers or grooves plus chemicals produce a fabric like Kimono crêpe.
5. Heat and engraved rollers produce mourning or hard crêpes which are woven from hard-spun silk in the gum.

Crêpe de Chine. French "de chine" meaning "of China" Silk, crêpy fabric woven in the gum of tightly twisted yarns having right and left hand twist. Crêpiness appears after degumming. Heavy Crêpe de Chine is very durable. Washable. If light in weight, yarns "slip" causing open spaces. Piece-dyed or printed. Seldom weighted. Uses: under-

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wear, blouses, ties, dresses, trimmings. Weave—plain. Width, 40".

Crêpe meteor. Replaced by crêpe back satin.

Cretonne. Printed drapery fabric of cotton or linen in all variety of weaves and finishes. May include chintz (only difference being size of patterns, which are smaller in chintz). Uses: hangings, upholstery. Weave—plain or fancy. Width, 25", 36", 50", 54".

Crinoline. Stiff, open fabric used for interlinings and hat construction. Highly sized with a dull finish. Weave—plain. Width, 27".

Crocking. When goods is poorly dyed and excess color rubs off, it is said to "crock".

Crofting. Scotch term for bleaching linen on the grass.

Cross-dyeing. See Dyeing.

Cross-stitch canvas. See Canvas.

Cuprammonium rayon. One of the four processes by which rayon is manufactured.

Cut pile. A fabric in which the loops formed in the process of weaving are cut, as in Wilton carpet; distinguished from uncut pile as in Brussels carpet.

Cut Velvet. Brocaded velvet pattern on georgette or voile background. Dress fabric, Jacquard weave.

Daisy cloth.* See outing flannel.

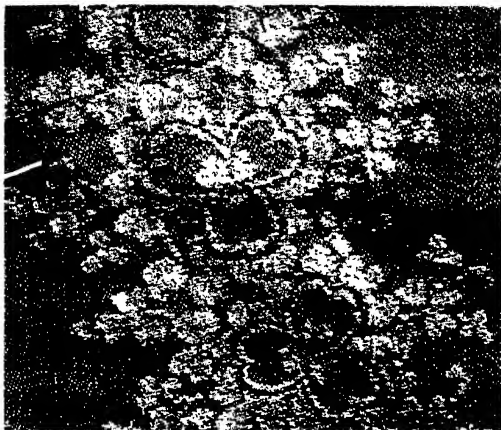
Damask. Named for ancient city of Damascus where elaborate floral designs were woven in silk. Damask is flatter than brocade and is reversible. The pattern changes in color on the wrong side or, in table damask the contrast of warp and filling satin reveals the pattern. On the right side of linen damask the background is in warp face satin with the design in filling face satin. On the wrong side the figures are reversed.

1. Drapery and upholstery damask originally made of silk on hand looms. Modern damasks are of wool, silk, rayon, mercerized cotton or combinations of these. See Lampas. Uses: upholstery, hangings. Weave—Jacquard. Width, 50"
2. Damasks in wool and silk are sometimes fashionable for wraps and dresses.

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3. Table Damask.

(a) Linen. Both Jacquard patterns and satin weave are called damask. The best grades are "double damask" because of the fineness and construction of the cloth. The satin weave of which the pattern is formed is an "8-shaft" satin meaning that each yarn passes over seven and binds the eighth. The lower grades with



Damask (table linen)
Right side of double damask

looser weave have "5-shaft" satin construction with every yarn skipping four and binding the fifth. Both are sized, calendered and beetled. Double damask is more compact and may be thinner than single damask. The former is more beautiful and will last longer. It has a firm, leathery feel. Table damask is woven by the yard or in pattern cloths. The latter is in greater demand. Weave—Jacquard. Napkins, 12", 13", 14", 16", 18", 20", 22", 24" square. Cloths,



Damask
Upholstery (rayon and cotton)

2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3 yards square; by the yard, 60", 64", 72", 90" wide.

(b) Cotton damask is used extensively for tablecloths and napkins, particularly for institutions and commercial dining halls. The background is usually made of filling face satin, the reverse of linen damask. *Basco** is a trade name for a special linenized finish on cotton cloths.

Degumming. Process of removing natural gum or sericin from silk. May be done before weaving or afterward as in the case of georgette.

Delaine. French term "de laine" meaning "of wool".

1. Old name for challis.
2. Fine quality wool grown in Ohio.

Denim. From the French town of Nimes, "serges de Nimes". Heavy cotton twill made of coarse yarns.

1. Overall denim is indigo blue or dark brown. Yarn dyed. Indigo superior to other blues. Denim is sold by weight. Eight ounce indicates two yards to the pound. "White back" denim, made with brown or blue warp and white filling "Double and Twist" means yarns are doubled and then twisted. Denim shrinks in washing. Uses: overalls, children's play suits, aprons for workmen. Weave—twill. Width, 28", 29".
2. Drapery denim is finer and has softer finish than overall denim; usually yarn-dyed and woven in small geometric figure. Uses: couch covers, upholstery, hangings, slip covers. Weave—twill or figure. Width, 36", 54".

Denier (pr. de-neer). An old French coin. Unit of measurement for weight of raw silk and of rayon yarns.

Devonshire. See gingham.

Diagonal. General term meaning a broad or conspicuous twill.

Diana.* See Sunfast curtain fabrics.

Diaper. Originally a rich, silk fabric woven in a small diamond shaped pattern. See Birdseye.

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Dice. Pattern in table cloth formed of squares in satin or twill weave.

Dimity. Origin from Latin dimitum, of double thread.

1. Light-weight fine cotton fabric with corded stripes or bars. White, printed or dyed. Good quality wears well. Poor grade tends to split on stripe due to uneven strength of warp and filling yarns. Uses: lingerie, infant's wear, pajamas, dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 30", 32".
2. Bedspreads called dimity are like seersucker with puckered stripes. Light-weight, wash well, used in hospitals and other institutions. Also called crinkle spreads. Sizes most used are: 63" by 90", 81" by 90", 90" by 100". *Ripplette** is a trade name.

Dip-dyeing. See Dyeing.

Direct printing. The simple method of printing cloth. Woven goods receives color from engraved rolls or blocks in much the same way as paper is printed (distinction from warp printing). See Discharge and Resist Printing.

Discharge Printing. Fabric is piece-dyed, the color afterward removed in certain places by the action of chemicals. Example: blue percale with white dots.

Dobby. Loom on which small figure weaves may be produced.

Doeskin. 1. Heavy twilled cotton fabric napped on one side. Used for backing on artificial leather and for sports coats.
2. Woolen fabric with short napped surface.

Domet. Old term for a napped fabric similar to outing flannel.

Domestic. Originally goods made in this country. Now, coarse cotton fabrics as ticking, many of which are used for household purposes. Domestic are grouped with ticking.

Double cloth. Cloths woven with two sets of warp and one filling, one warp and two fillings, two fillings and two warps or with a fifth set of binding yarns to unite the two cloths. Example: double-faced coatings, ribbons and Jacquard blankets. Both sides may be alike or show a pattern reversed in color. Weave—twill, satin, Jacquard, combined in various ways with various finishes.

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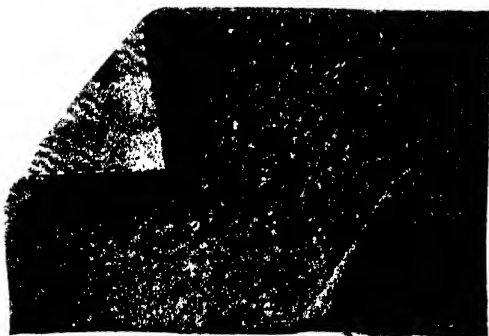
Double damask. See Damask.

Drap. French for cloth.

Dresden. Refers to color effect in designs (usually warp printed) which resemble in delicacy the famous Dresden china.

Dressing. 1. Size made of gum, glue, starch, China clay, etc., used to finish cotton, linen and silk goods. 2. Process of finishing cloth. 3. Weighting of silk.

Drilling. Origin Latin "trilix", three threads. Stout, twilled cotton material, bleached, unbleached or piece-dyed. U.S.



Double cloth
Chinchilla surface and plaid back

ually unbleached. Light weight drill called Jean or Middy Twill. A khaki-colored drill is called Khaki. Known by weight as 2.50 meaning 2.50 yards in one pound. Other common weights are 2.85 and 3.00. Uses: uniforms, pocket huggs, middy blouses. Weave—twill. Width, 28", 30".

Drop box. Device on a loom for supplying different colors of filling yarns for stripes or filling yarns of different twist as in Japanese crêpe. See Box loom.

Drop-stitch. Striped open effect in knit goods produced by dropping needles out of the work at intervals.

Drugget. Coarse wool rug or floor covering made in India.

Druid's cloth. Name for a drapery fabric similar to Monk's cloth only coarser.

Duck or canv.s. So called because it sheds water. Heavy, close, cotton fabric. Strongest ducks have double warp yarn. Made to specification for Army and Navy uses. Bleached, unbleached, dyed or printed. Sold by weight as 8 ounce or 10 ounce meaning 1 yard weighs 8 or 10 ounces. For clothing, launders well with starch. Weights: 8, 10, 12, 14 up to 25 ounces. Uses: Heavy grades for tents, awnings, boat sails, tarpaulins, aprons and belts in machinery; lighter weights; outing suits, middies, physicians' coats, interne's uniforms, cook's coats, waiter's and butcher's aprons (black and white check for cook's pants), press cloths used in tailoring.

Duretta.* Trade name for middy twill or jean. Used for nurses and physicians' uniforms, middies, children's suits.

Duvetyn. French "duvet" for down. (pr. duv-teen). 1. Soft woolen fabric with spun silk or mercerized cotton back. Fine, downy nap raised with an emery cylinder. Not intended for hard wear. No longer on the market. Uses: Coats, suits, dresses. Weave—twill. Width, 54". 2. Spun silk woven with mercerized cotton warp and emerized. Known as silk duvetyn. Not adapted to hard wear. Uses: millinery, trimmings. Weave—twill. Width, 40".

Duplex. See Fabric gloves.

Dyeing. The process of coloring materials.

1. **Cross-dyeing.** Method of dyeing striped or checked fabrics which contain yarns of animal and vegetable fibres. For example, in a cotton and wool mixture, cotton yarns, dyed first, then woven with wool and dipped in a dye for wool which will not take on cotton.
2. **Dip-dyeing.** Hosiery and other knit goods dyed after knitting. Corresponds to piece-dye for woven goods.
3. **Ingrain.** Hosiery yarn-dyed before knitting as distinguished from dip-dyed. Contrasting color in stripe at top or closing of heel and toe identifies ingrain hose.
4. **Piece-dyeing.** Same as Dip-dyeing.
5. **Stock-dyeing.** Fibres dyed before spinning. Origin of expression, "dyed in the wool".

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6. Yarn-dyeing. Yarns dyed before weaving as for plaids or stripes.

Ecru (pr. ay-kroo). Light tan, deeper than cream.

Ecru silk. Silk which has only a small amount of natural gum removed.

Egyptian cotton. Long staple, fine, strong cotton grown in Egypt. Brownish color. Used extensively in knitted goods, particularly in hosiery.

Eiderdown. Name derived from the down of the eider duck.

Warm, light, elastic cloth with heavy nap on one or both sides. Made on a cotton knitted foundation. Loose wool yarns or cotton or mixtures are knitted into stockinette by the same machine which constructs the material. Surface is napped to give light, fluffy feel. Yarn- or piece-dyed. White or colors. Uses—infants' wear, bathrobes, and negligees. Weave—knitted structure. Width, double faced (nap on both sides), 27", 36", 45"; single faced (cotton back, wool nap), 36".

Embossing. Fabric pressed between engraved rollers with heat to give a raised effect, similar to embossed stationery. Washing or steaming removes the design. Embossed velvet or plush is done by weaving the pile high and shearing it to different levels or by pressing part of the pile flat.

Embroidery linen. See Art linen.

Emerizing. Kind of fine napping done with an emery-covered cylinder which makes the surface of cloth resemble suede or chamois. *Chamoisette** for gloves is emerized.

End. Warp yarn or thread.

English foot. Full-fashioned hose with seam on each side of foot made in England for sports hose.

Eolienne or Æolian. From the Greek, Æolus, God of the Winds. Similar to poplin, only lighter in weight. Characterized by heavy filling yarns which produce a cord effect. Usually silk warp with cotton or worsted filling. Piece-dyed. Use same as poplin. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40".

Epingle. Fine rib effect running crosswise of cloth. A variety of fabrics are referred to as epingles.

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Eponge. French meaning sponge. (pr. ay-pongzh). Soft, loose fabric similar to ratiné in cotton, wool, silk or rayon. Warp hard twisted with nubby or looped filling yarns. Like ratiné, not always in fashion. Uses: dresses, suits. Weave—plain. Width, 48", 52". See Ratiné.

Étamine (Fr. pr. ay-tah-meenf. Smooth, wiry material similar to bunting or voile but more open. Cotton or worsted fabric. Often fancy effects in weave and finish are introduced in étamines. Excellent for wear except as loose threads may pull. Use: dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 42".

Etoffe. (Fr. pr. ay-toff). General French term for textile fabrics.

Everfast*. See Fast color fabrics.

Extract. 1. Printing. See Discharge printing. 2. Wool. Fibres recovered from cotton and wool mixtures by carbonizing the cotton in sulphuric acid bath.

Fabric. Cloth, goods or textile material woven or knitted of any textile fibres.

Fabric gloves. Made from warp-knit cotton fabric, lisle or sueded. *Chamoisette** and *Chamoisuede* are trade names. Gloves are made of single fabric or two layers fastened together by a patent process. Silk gloves are made from warp-knit fabric in silk. Wool gloves are usually made from jersey.

Faille (Fr. pr. fy-e, English pr. file). Soft, flat-ribbed silk fabric. Ribs are wider and flatter than grosgrain. Wears well if not too loose in weave or heavily weighted. Uses: dresses, trimmings. Weave—variation of plain. Width, 36", 40".

Fashioned. Hose permanently shaped in the knitting process as distinguished from seamless hose. No seam is necessary but a mock seam is often used to imitate full-fashioned. Manufacturer required to add his name or qualifying statement to word "fashioned" so as to distinguish the product from "full-fashioned" which is more expensive.

Fast color fabrics. Many brands of dress and drapery fabrics in cotton and linen guaranteed not to fade in sun or washing or both. *Everfast**, *Pamico**, *Polly Prim**, *Peter Pan**, *Year round**, *Indian Head** and *Diana cloth** are examples

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

of trade names for guaranteed fabrics. Weave--plain. Width, 36".

Fastness of dye. Property of dye to retain its color when cloth is exposed to sun or washing. The term fastness is a comparative one as a dye may be extremely fast to washing and only moderately fast to light. Remarkable progress is being made in the dyeing of fast color cottons and rayon.

Felt. 1. Process. Wool fibres tend to tangle and mat when moisture, heat and friction are applied. It is now believed that the interlocking of the minute, epidermal scales on the fibres does not fully explain felting.* Shrinking, the same as fulling or milling, is merely an early stage of the felting process.

2. Felt for hats is produced by steam and pressure applied to fibres. Rabbit fur is most commonly used. Low grade felt hats are made from wool, the best felt contains beaver fur.

3. Wool felt may be woven and shrunken or made by pressing (similar to felt hats). Thickness, weight and texture vary according to use. May be strong and compact or thin and porous; may be hard and board-like or spongy and elastic. Uses: billiard table covers, pennants, hats, counter mats, chair pads, insoles, ink pads; polishers for finishing furniture, automobiles and marble; parts of pianos, sewing machines, laundry machinery, vacuum cleaners, artificial limbs, blackboard erasers, corn plasters. Weave--plain, twill or pressed fibres. Width, 54", 72".

Cotton felt is not related to felt. See Table Felt or padding.

Fibre rug. Twisted paper used as yarn, woven with cotton, or cotton and wool in a Jacquard pattern. Reversible.

Fibre silk. See Rayon.

Filament. Single natural strand of silk. The silk worm produces two filaments which are glued together with sericin. See degum, ring.

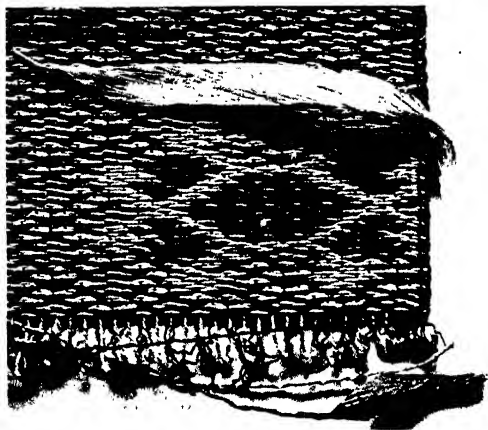
Filet. Developed from fishermen's nets. Found in early handmade lace having knotted square mesh; also in hair nets. Filet net See Net.

*Matthews, J. Merritt, Textile Fibres, 4th edition, p. 92.

Filling. 1. Same as weft or woof. Yarn for the shuttle. Each crosswise yarn is called a "pick". 2. Refers to finishing materials on cotton, as starch, China clay, also to weighting of silk. See Weighting.

Finishing. All the processes through which cloth is passed after leaving the loom in preparation for the market.

Fire-proof fabrics. See Asbestos, Non-flam.



Fibre tug
Note twisted paper filling woven with cotton warp

Flannel. Light weight, washable, soft, woolen fabric with napped surface.

1. Baby flannel. White, soft, woolen fabric in wool, or mixtures with silk or cotton. Smooth or napped surface. Uses: infants' wear. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 25", 27", 30", 36".
2. Dress flannel—when in vogue, many interesting colors and finishes are offered. Weave—twill. Width 27".
3. Shirting flannel. Various weights, colors and textures for different purposes. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 27", 36", 42".

4. **Viyella flannel.** Trade named fabri. made in England. Cotton and wool in equal amounts mixed before spinning. Made in different widths, weights and colors. Uses: shirts, dresses, sports wear, infants' wear. Weave—twill. Width, 31", 46".

Flannelette. Cotton fabric, napped on one side. Plain, striped or printed. See Kimono flannel.

Flaxon.* Trade name for a group of fabrics including dimity, India linon, batiste, voile, organdy. White, piece-dyed or printed. Name *Flaxon* stamped on the selvage. Materials attractive, durable and launder well. Made from fine, combed cotton yarns, gassed and more or less mercerized. *Sherette**, a similar fabric. Uses: infants' wear, blouses, lingerie, dresses. Weave—plain. Widths vary.

Flat crêpe. Silk dress fabric, alike on both sides, of texture similar to crêpe back satin. Heavier and richer looking than Crêpe de Chine. Widths, 40", 54".

Flat Knit. See Plain knit.

Fleece. 1. Entire coat of wool as sheared from the animal.
2. Fleece wool means clipped, not "pulled wool".

Fleeced. Means napped.

Flexible net, elastic net or J. C. cloth (Jockey Club). A closely woven millinery fabric of cotton, pliable and soft, yet with a wiry appearance. Less stiff than duck cloth but similar weave. White or cream. Use: foundation for soft rolled brim on hats. Weave—leno. Width, 40".

Floats. Warp or filling yarns which lie free on the surface of the cloth. Yarns not bound or woven for some distance, as in barse damask.

Flock dot. Same as composition or paste dot. Dots or figures on Swiss or voile when not woven or embroidered but applied chemically. Dots are usually permanent and washable.

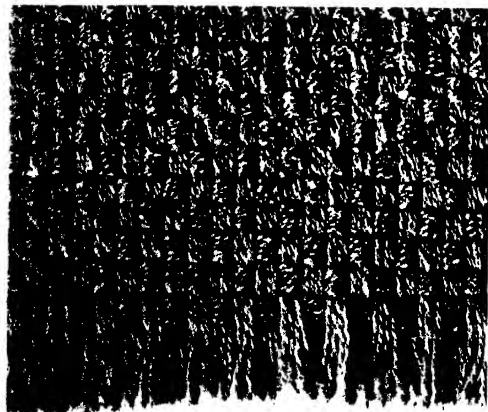
Flocks. Very short wool fibres resulting from different processes in woolen and worsted manufacture. Used to increase weight of low grade woolens. May be blown in after weaving and fulled to make a solid fabric.

Fold. 1. Same as ply in yarn. 2. Refers to layers of cloth on the bolt. Flat fold means goods rolled without doubling. Bookfolds for narrow fabrics are folded once lengthwise

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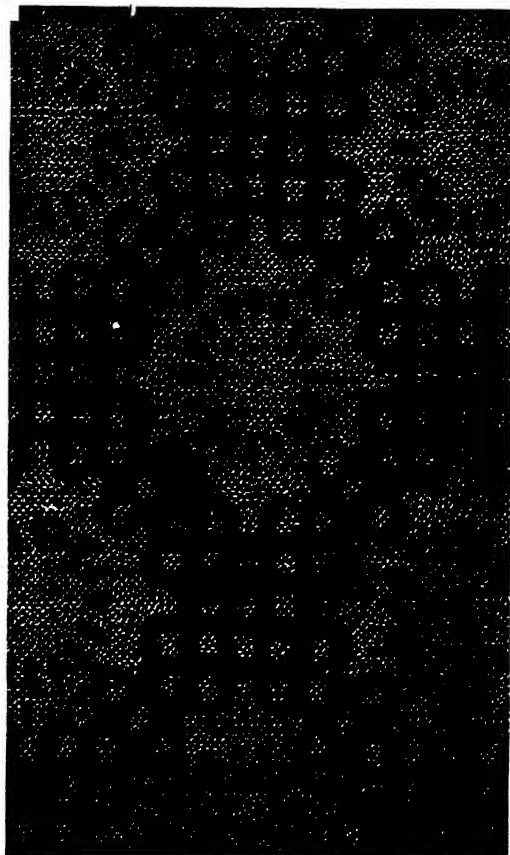
Flock Dot
Called composition or paste dot



Friar's cloth
Basket weave 4 and 4. Monk's cloth is 2 and 2

- and twice crosswise in such a way that they open bookwise from the centre. Observe damask napkins.
- Footing.** Nets are made in narrow widths for ruffling. $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6".
- Forestry cloth.** Originally made for U. S. Government Forestry Service. Used for outing shirts and suits. Kind of flannel in "winterfield shade" or olive drab.
- Fortuny print.** Art fabric made in Venice. Secret printing process originated by Fortuny gives to cotton cloth the effect of antique brocades. Historic patterns used and adapted. Rare color effects obtained. Uses: wall hangings, screens, curtains, table covers. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 30".
- Foulard** (pr. foo-lar). French, meaning silk handkerchief.
1. Soft, light silk fabric. Always printed (direct or discharge). Wears very well. Usually unweighted. Uses: dresses, kimonos, linings. Weave—twill. Width, 27", 40".
 2. Soft, highly mercerized cotton fabric resembling silk foulard in texture. Plain or printed. Weave—twill. Width, 32", 36".
- French foot.** Hose with one seam in middle of sole. A full-fashioned hose.
- French serge.** See Serge.
- Friar's cloth.** Drapery fabric of coarse texture in basket weave. Resembles Monk's cloth and Druid's cloth.
- Frieze** (pr. freez). Originated in Ireland. Heavy woolen overcoating having a nap on the face. Similar to Chinchilla cloth, but a lower grade fabric. Yarn- or piece-dyed. Uses: overcoats, mackinaws. Weave—double cloth, with twill construction. Width, 54".
- Frisé.** From the Latin "crispare (crispus, frisé)" to curl. Pile fabric (usually mohair) of uncut loops. Designs may be produced by contrast of cut and uncut loops, by different colored yarns or by printing the surface. *Friezette** is a trade name. Use: upholstery. Weave—pile. Width, 27", 28".
- Fulling.** See Felt.
- Full-fashioned.** Hose or other garments shaped in the knitting. Selvages joined in seams. Hose require a second machine to complete the foot. Costs more, holds its shape, and fits better than seamless hose.

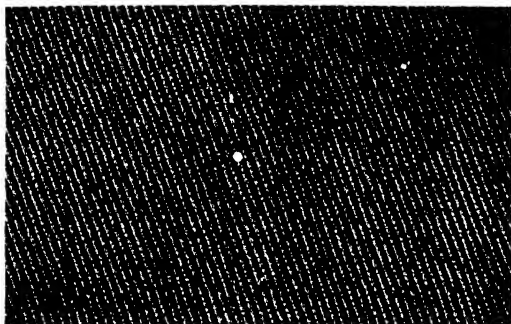
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Frisé
Design made by cut and uncut loops

Fur Fabrics. Large class of pile fabrics of spun silk or mohair which imitate fur. By dyeing and special finishes the texture of various furs is obtained, as Hudson seal, beaver, moleskin, astrachan, etc. Wild silk is often employed in silk plushes. Mohair is most commonly used. Weave—pile. Width, 50". See Plush, Mohair.

Gabardine or gaberdine. Name of Jewish mantle or cloak of the Middle Ages. Modern twilled fabric. 1. Soft mercerized cotton gabardine. Shows raised cord on right side. White and colors. Uses: suits, skirts, vestings. Weave—



Gabardine

twill. Width, 36". 2. Firm, worsted material, same as cotton gabardine. May have smooth, hard surface or soft dull one. Piece-dyed. Uses: dresses, suits, uniforms, riding habits. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Galatea. Strong, firm, heavy cotton fabric. White, dyed in plain colors or printed. Durable, but usually fades. Uses: children's play clothes, middies, skirts. Weave—satin. Width, 27".

Gassing. Protruding fibres on cotton yarns or cloth are singed over gas flames, making a smooth surface.

Gauge. Applies to closeness of meshes or wales which determine the fineness of a knitted fabric.

Gauze. 1. Former name for a kind of weave now called "leno" in which the warp yarns instead of lying parallel are

arranged in pairs, which twist between the filling yarns making an open lacy effect as in marquisette. 2. Thin curtain fabrics in plain or leno weave often called gauze. 3. Cheese cloth of all kinds called gauze in the trade. Customers know the names, surgeon's gauze and hospital gauze.

Georgette. Thin, silk fabric, dull in texture with crêpy effect due to tightly twisted yarns in both warp and filling. Right and left hand twist alternate. Woven in the gum, degummed before dyeing. Launderers. Piece-dyed or printed. Uses: blouses, gowns, trimming, millinery. Weave—plain. Width, 40".

Gigging. Operation of raising nap on woollens.

Gingham. Yarn-dyed fabric woven in checks, plaids or stripes, or may be plain color. Washes well and usually holds dye. Thin, coarse gingham tend to shrink. Uses: dresses, shirts, aprons, children's clothes. Weave—plain or fancy. Width, 26" to 40".

1. Apron checks. Coarse, stiff, checked fabric. Any color with white. Use: aprons. Width, 26", 27".
2. Chambray. Plain colored gingham, often having white filling. Width, 27", 32".
3. French. See Zephyr.
4. Nurses' or Red Cross gingham. Heavy blue and white striped, closely woven. Uses: nurses' uniforms, house dresses. Width, 32".
5. Scotch gingham are those made in Scotland. Fine quality, beautiful colors and plaids.
6. Tissues are thinner than ordinary gingham. Often have heavy cord in stripe or check or embroidered design. St. Gall tissues from Switzerland are famous for their beauty.
7. Zephyr gingham and French gingham used for dresses. Fine, light weight, soft finished, attractive coloring and designs. Made in America.

The following are trade named fabrics related to gingham. Heavier and closer than gingham. *Devonshire, Kiddie Kloth,* Surf cloth, Kindergarten cloth,* Romper cloth.** Uses: children's clothes, dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 32".

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Glacé (Fr. pr. glah-say). Glistening, smooth, resembling ice.

Applies to some two-toned silks. Warp and filling of different colors. Also applies to a special finish.

Glass toweling. Plain, smooth fabric having stripes or checks of blue or red on a white ground. Linen glass toweling does not become linty. Name indicates purpose, wiping glass-ware. Used for all dishes. A loose weave allows greater absorption, but does not wear so well. Colored stripes, mercerized cotton, should be fast to washing. May be all linen, union, or cotton. Weave—plain. Width, 15", 16", 17", 18".

Glazed chintz. Both chintz and plain color fabrics are treated with paraffin and calendered. Used for curtains, lampshades, slip covers and upholstery. Better qualities may be washed like oilcloth.

Gloria. Originally an umbrella fabric having silk warp and worsted filling. Cotton weft fabric of same type called gloria.

Glossing. Stretching and moistening silk yarns to impart lustre.

Glove silk. Knit fabric originally used for gloves; now for undergarments, gloves and cut hose. See Milanese, Tricot, Warp knit, and *Italian silk*.*

Gobelins. Royal tapestry works in Paris. Machine woven tapestry sometimes incorrectly called Gobelin.

Golf cloth. Fine woolen material well milled and finished smooth. In plain colors, preferably red or green. Used for sports wear.

Granite Cloth. Hard finished, pebbly cloth. Its roughness suggests the surface of granite. Worsted yarns. Piece-dyed. Excellent for hard wear. See Mummy cloth. Use: dresses. Weave—fancy. Width, 42", 50", 54".

Grass bleaching. Exposing cloth to air, light and moisture by spreading on grass. Slower than chemical bleaching but does not weaken fabric. Method used extensively in Ireland and Scotland. Called "grassing" or "crofting".

Grass cloth. See Canton linen.

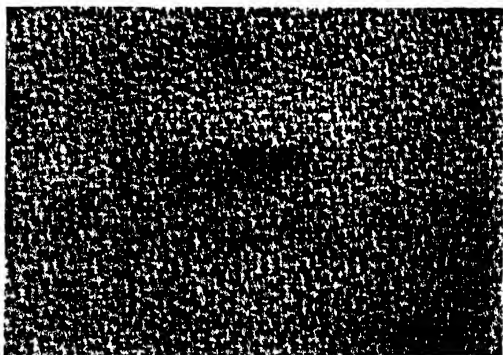
Grass rug. There are many rugs on the market woven of native grass and cotton warp. *Crex* is a well known trade

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name. Plain natural color or printed. By the yard or in standard size rugs.

Grenadine. Related to marquisette. Both made with leno (gauze) weave. Sometimes two warp yarns are twisted about one filling yarn or two warp yarns are twisted between two filling yarns also twisted about each other. 1. Usually silk or wool for dress goods. 2. Cotton curtain fabric of leno construction with swivel dots or figures in white or color. Resembles curtain madras.

Gros de Londres (Fr. pr. gro-de-londr). Cross-ribbed dress silk with heavy and fine ribs alternating or ribs of different



Granite cloth or momie

colors. Texture resembles taffeta. Use: dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 40".

Grosgrain (pr. gro-grân, French, coarse grain). Firm, stiff, closely woven, corded fabric. Ribs vary from 50 to 70 per inch. Filling may be of cotton, but usually weighted silk. Cords are heavier and closer than those in poplin, more round than those in faille. Wears well if not too heavily weighted. Uses: dresses, ribbons, coats. Weave—plain (corded). Width, 27", 36".

Habutæ or habutai (pr. ha-bu-ti). Japanese meaning "soft as down". Light-weight Japanese silk originally woven on hand looms, of silk in the gum, afterward boiled off.

Similar to China silk, but heavier and more durable. Sold by momme weight. White or dyed. Washes and wears well. Uses: undergarments, blouses, shirts, draperies, lamp shades. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 30", 36".

Hair cloth. Stiff, wiry fabric made of cotton, worsted or linen warp (usually cotton) and filling of horsehair. Fabric as wide as the length of a hair (horse's mane). One pick of the filling formed by a single hair. Black, white or gray. Uses: stiffening interlining, upholstering. Weave—plain or twill (herringbone). Width, 15", 18", 30".

Hair line stripe. Men's or women's suiting in black or dark blue with stripe of a single white warp yarn.

Handkerchief linen. Linen lawn used for women's handkerchiefs. Also for lingerie, infants' wear and neckwear. White, colored and barred.

Hardanger cloth. Soft, mercerized cotton cloth of basket weave similar in appearance to Oxford suiting. Used for Norwegian needlework called Hardanger embroidery. White and ecru. Weave—basket. Width, 40".

Harness. Warp, treadles and tie-up of treadles on loom.

Hatter's plush. Silk plush with long, scanty pile which is pressed flat or panned. Uses: millinery. Width, 21", 40".

Heddle. Device on a loom which controls the opening of space between warp yarns to receive the filling.

Heatherbloom. Trade named fabric similar to percaline. Name stamped on selvage. Found now only in ready to wear garments.

Heather mixture. Any combination of colored wool fibres blended in yarns for knit goods and tweeds. Originally suggested color of heather field in Scotland.

Hemp. Fibres obtained from stalk of hemp plant used chiefly in ropes and cordage.

Henrietta. Named in honor of Henrietta Marie, French Queen of England in 1624, wife of Charles I. Light-weight dress fabric similar to cashmere. Originally made with silk warp mostly in black. It differs from cashmere only in fineness and finish, being more lustrous. Uses: same as cashmere. Weave—twill. Width, 36", 42", 44".

Herringbone twill. Zigzag effect produced by alternating the direction of the twill. Resembles the backbone of a herring.

Hickory shirting. Heavy twilled striped cotton shirting.

Resembles ticking, lighter weight, softer feel. Similar to cottonade which is used for trousering. Yarn-dyed. Blue, or brown and white. Weave—twill. Width, 28".

Holland Shade cloth. Plain woven linen, finished with a sizing of oil and starch which renders it opaque. Most shade cloth now made of fine cotton and finished to look like linen. Uses: window shades, lamp shades.

Homespun. Loose, rough woolen fabric of coarse wool fibres. Formerly made on hand looms at home from hand spun yarns. Now imitated by machine. Revived from time to time. Fabric resembles a tweed in general character. Uses: sports clothing and men's suits. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 54".

Honeycomb. Name of weave used in toweling and occasionally for cotton or wool suiting. Marked ridges and hollows suggest surface of a honeycomb. Desirable in toweling because it exposes more surface for absorption than a plain weave. One variety of this weave, called "wafflecloth".

Hospital Gauze. See Cheesecloth.

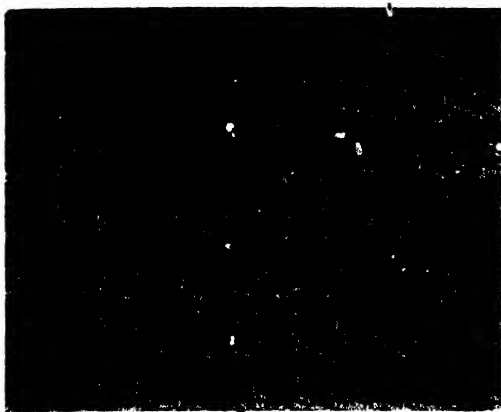
Huck or Huckaback. Word derived from huckster and back. The huckster in England was a man who carried his wares on his back. Toweling of linen, cotton or union having a small design, recognized as huck. Often woven in towel lengths with border on either end. Colored designs or name of hotel or firm may be woven in. Half bleached or white. Wears well and is very absorbent. Weave—figure. Width, 15", 16", 18", 20", 22", 24".

Hygroscopic or moisture-retaining property. Common to silk and wool. Wool retains the greatest percentage of moisture without appearing to be wet. This accounts for the added weight in overcoats worn in damp weather. Hence the need for the *cravenelle* process.

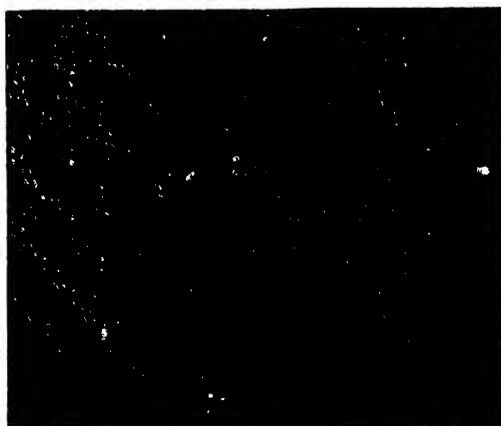
Illusion. Term used for tulle or maline. Refers to very thin, transparent, silk net. See Tulle and Maline.

Imperial Valley Cotton. Incorrectly referred to as a species of cotton. See Pima cotton.

Imported fabrics. Materials made in foreign countries. Usually superior to domestic manufacture either in color, design or fineness of yarns.



Honeycomb
Sometimes called waffle cloth



Huck or huckaback

Indian Head.* Trade marked cotton fabric, first made heavy and coarse like Butcher's linen. Modern permanent finish makes a smoother, lighter weight cloth suited to a variety of purposes. Name stamped on selvage. Unbleached, white and colored. Latter has guaranteed dye. Similar materials in white bear other trade names. Uses: uniforms, aprons, napkins, tablecloths, towels, shirts, bibs, children's play clothes, middies, and many household uses, colors for suiting and curtains. Weave—plain. Width, white, 36", 54", 63"; colors, 36".

India linen. French for lawn. Fine, closely woven, white cotton fabric; fairly crisp finish. Launders well. Uses: waists, dresses, lingerie, linings. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 32", 36", 45".

Ingrain. 1. See dyeing. 2. Kind of carpet, seldom seen now, woven flat, Jacquard design, reversible. Cotton and wool or all wool.

In the grease. Wool as it leaves the sheep's back before scouring.

In the gray. Unbleached or undyed cotton or linen cloth.

In the gum. Silk in its raw or natural state, before degumming. It contains sericin or silk gum which makes it stiff and dull.

Italian silk.* Trade name for warp knit fabric used in gloves, and undergarments.

Jacquard (Fr. pr. zha-kar, English pr. jak-ard). 1. Damasks, tapestries, brocades and all cloths with elaborate figures require the Jacquard loom. The most complicated picture may be reproduced in Jacquard weaving. 2. Knit fabrics with novelty pattern in stitch or colors, as fancy golf hose.

Japanese crêpe. See Crêpe.

Japanese silk. See Habutae.

Java Canvas. See Ada Canvas.

Jean. Heavy, twilled cotton fabric like drilling only a little finer and bleached; also called middy twill. White, plain colors or stripes. *Durella**, a trade name for Jean. Uses: heavy grades, suitings and corsets; lighter grades, linings, underwear, children's clothes. Weave—twill. Width, 36".

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Jersey. 1. Plain knitting, not ribbed. 2. Jersey cloth usually wool. May be silk, cotton or rayon. Cotton Jersey is called stockinette. Wool Jersey may be smooth or nappe; light weight fabric tends to stretch and sag. Uses: dresses, coats, suits. Knitted in tubular form any width. 3. Jersey silk. See Milanese.

Jusi (pr. hoo-see). Delicate fabric for dresses made in the Philippine Islands either from pure silk (in the gum) or silk with abaca or pineapple fibre. The yarns (of vegetable fibres) are tied end to end instead of being spun.

Jute. Coarse, brown fibre obtained from the stalk of a plant in India. Used in burlap, cordage and the backing for low grade rugs and carpets.

Kapock.* Trade name for fast color drapery fabrics.

Kapok. Soft, light fibres from seed pod of a tree in East and West Indies. Called "silk floss". Uses: mattresses, pillows, life preservers.

Kasha*. Type of flannel dress goods introduced by Rodier Frères, Paris, who claim exclusive right to name. Similar cloths, bearing various trade names, made by American manufacturers. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Kemp. Dead or diseased wool fibres which do not take the dye are called "kempy wool".

Kersey. Thick woolen cloth similar to melton but finished differently. May contain cotton warp with wool filling or have cotton mixed with wool in yarn. Felted, napped and polished. Much like a heavy broadcloth, shorter nap. Uses: uniforms, overcoats. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Khaki (pr. kah-ky). 1. East Indian word meaning earth color. O. D. or olive drab color used for U. S. army uniforms. 2. Cotton twill uniform cloth in khaki color. Uses: scout uniforms, outing suits, work clothes, children's play clothes. Weave—twill. Width, 28".

Khaki Kool.* Trade name for a sports silk of rough, crêpe texture.

Kiddie Kloth.* See Gingham.

Kidderminster. An ingrain carpet first made at Kidderminster, England.

Kimono Crêpe. See Crêpe.

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Kimono flannel. Soft, napped cotton fabric usually printed, nap on one side only. Also called flannelette. Uses: kimonos and dressing sacques. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 30".

Kimono silk. Light-weight printed spun silk. Uses: kimonos, linings, curtains. Weave—plain or satin. Width, 32".

'Kindergarten cloth.* See Gingham.

Klearflax.* Trade name for rugs made entirely of linen fibres. American product.

Knit. Not woven of warp and filling but produced by interlacing of loops.

Kobe flannel. Japanese challis. See Challis.

Ladies cloth. Obsolete. Light . eight broadcloth or flannel with nap.

Laine. French for wool.

La Jerz.* Trade name for soft, wash silk fabric resembling knit goods. Uses: lingerie, shirts, blouses. Weave—fancy. Width, 36".

Lampas. Drapery fabric similar to brocade. Originally an East Indian printed silk. Jacquard weave with rep ground having satin-like figures formed by warp yarns and contrasting figures of the weft yarns.

Lansdowne. Trade name for silk and wool dress fabric. Obsolete.

Lanasatoscopio. Instrument, made in Italy, for identifying animal and vegetable fibres in cloth, by electrical contact.

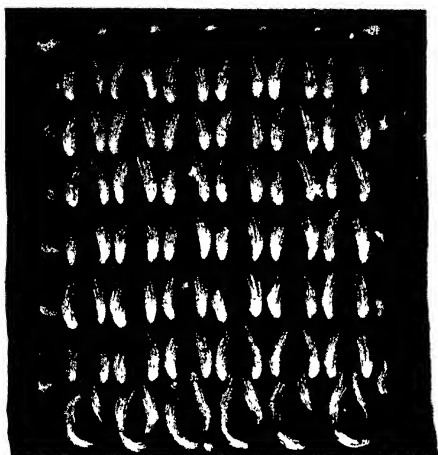
Lappet. Kind of weaving by which designs are embroidered on a fabric.

Latch needle. Type of needle most universally used on knitting machines.

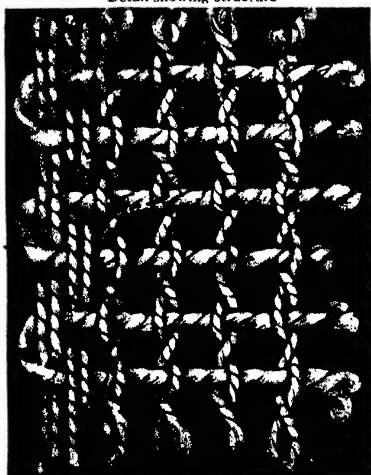
Lawn. Name from Laon, France, where it originally was made of linen. Light, thin, cotton material, usually sized and highly polished. May have soft or stiff finish. Coarse grade called "lining lawn". White, dyed or printed. Uses: dresses, waists, curtains, linings. Weave—plain. Width, 24", 27", 36", 45". See India linon.

Leno. Weave, incorrectly called Gauze, in which warp yarns are arranged in pairs twisting around one another between picks of filling yarn, as in marquissette.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Knit fabric as in jersey
Detail showing structure



Leno weave as in marquisette
Detail showing selvage

Liberty. Name given by Liberty, London and Paris to their products. Exclusive designs in silk, noted for beauty of color and texture.

Line. Long flax fibres as distinguished from the short ones called "tow".

Linen cambric. See Cambric.

Linen canvas. See Canvas.

Linen Mesh. Open mesh knit fabric used for infants' shirts and men's underwear. Mixtures of linen and cotton often used. Advantages are ventilation, cleanliness, absorbency and strength. Width, 30", 54".

Linenized. See *Basco*.

Linen finish suitings. Large class of fabrics many of which bear trade names. Mercerized cotton yarns and calendering processes are used to give linen-like finish. These fabrics vary in weight and finish. Usually launder and wear well. Uses: skirts, uniforms, middies, aprons. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 45". Some of the trade names are *Linno Cloth**, *Indian Head**, *Linette**.

Linette.* See Linen finish suitings.

Lingette.* Registered trade name for soft, mercerized sateen of beautiful texture. Woven in stripes of self color by using yarns of right and left hand twist for warp. Uses: linings, pajamas, bloomers, slips. Weave—satin. Width, 36". *Buty Chine** is another trade named fabric of similar construction.

Linno cloth.* See Linen finish suitings.

Lingerie fabrics (pr. lan-zh-re). Originally linen undergarments for women. Many textures in cotton used for underwear. Also silk or rayon. May be plain or satin weave, white or tinted, mercerized or unmercerized cotton.

Linters. Short cotton fibres which adhere to the seed after the first ginning. Useful for upholstering or manufacture of rayon; sometimes in low grade fabrics.

Lisle. Originally a fine, hard linen thread made in Lisle, France. Now a fine, smooth cotton yarn, two-ply, for knitting purposes made from long staple cotton, tightly spun and gassed. Used in lisle gloves, hosiery and underwear.

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Lissue.* Trade name for fine mercerized cotton handkerchiefs made in England. Colored borders are guaranteed.

List. Old term meaning selvage.

Llama. Smooth, long, brown hair from South American animal, the llama, similar to a goat.

Loading. See Weighting.

Longcloth. Light-weight, unfinished, bleached muslin, free from starch or sizing. Easy to sew and launders well. Uses: underwear and linings. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 45". Usually 36".

Long staple. See Staple.

Louisine. Light-weight, silk fabric resembling taffeta except for variation in plain weave. No longer on the market.

Lustering. Finishing process which produces a lustre on yarns or cloth by heat and pressure.

Lustrine. An extremely smooth cotton lining fabric. It resembles upholstery haircloth. Yarns treated with lead solution and polished with heat and pressure, giving them a peculiar smoothness. Use: sleeve linings for men's overcoats. Weave—satin. Width, 40", 42".

Lustron. Trade name for a brand of rayon fibre made by the acetate process. See Rayon.

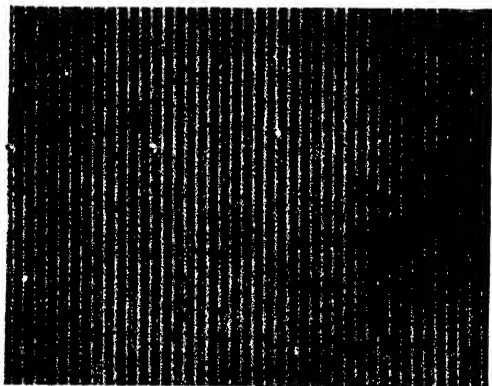
Mackinaw. Heavy woolen fabric, napped. Two sides may differ in color and design. Usually contains large percentage of reclaimed wool. May have cotton warp or cotton mixed in yarns. Stock-dyed. Usually plaids or dark colors. May be cravenetted. Very durable. Uses: lumberman's jackets, overcoats. Weave—twill or double construction. Width, 54", 56".

Maco. See Egyptian cotton.

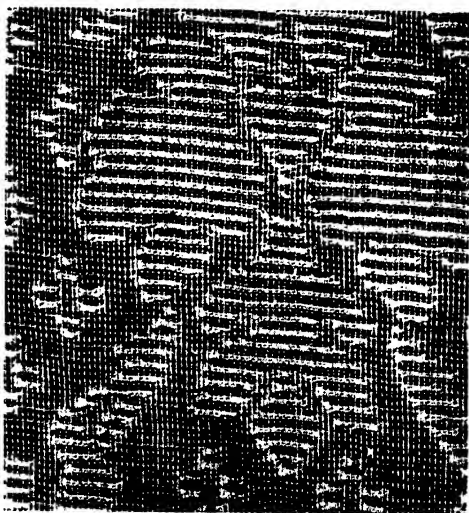
Madras. First made in Madras, India for sailors' headdresses.

1. Soft, cotton fabric for shirts. May be white, yarn-dyed or printed. Usually mercerized. May contain rayon. Many fancy effects in weaving as corded stripe or small figure. Uses: shirts, blouses, pajamas. Weave—plain or fancy. Width, 27", 32".
2. Thin drapery fabric of cotton or rayon woven with figures on a leno foundation. Long floats between figures are sheared away. Shaggy effect produced by ends of floating yarn. White, piece-dyed or

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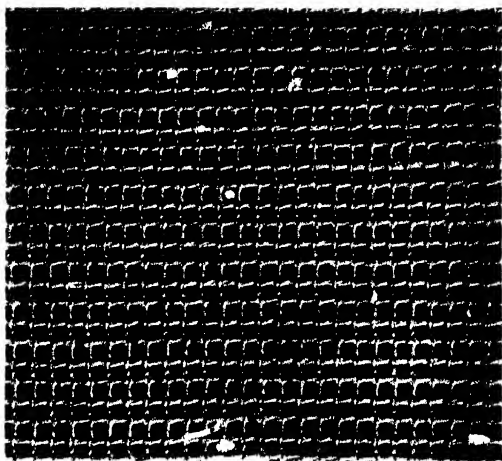
Madras (shirting)
Typical corded effect. (Many variations)



Madras (curtain)
Note shaggy effect where float yarns are cut

colored figures. Use: curtains. Weave—leno with Jacquard pattern. Width, 36", 50".

Maline (pr. mah-leen). Originally spelled malines. Similar to bobbinet net only thinner and very stiff. Made of silk. Some of it is treated chemically to withstand moisture. Unless so treated it becomes gummy when wet due to stiffening used. White and colors. Uses: veils, millinery, dress trimming. Weave—net. Width, 24", 27".



• Marquisette
Leno or gauze construction
•

Manila hemp. Fibrous strips from long fleshy leaves of plant. Used in cordage and for millinery braid called Tagal.

Marquisette. Open loose fabric of leno construction. Often incorrectly applied to scrim and voile which have plain weave. Marquisettes may be woven from cotton usually mercerized, silk, rayon, wool. White, piece-dyed and printed. Use: curtains. Weave—leno. Width, 36", 50".

Marseilles (Fr. pr. mar-sales). Originally made in Marseilles, France. Heavy, double-faced white cotton cloth with a

raised woven pattern. Formerly used for men's vests, dresses, etc. Now seen only in bed spreads.

Matelassé (pr. mat-las-say). French, meaning to cushion or pad, hence a quilted surface produced on the loom. A figured or brocaded cloth having a raised pattern as if quilted or wadded.

Mechanical fabrics. Manufactured for use as an intermediate product in the making of some mechanically constructed article, as rubber belt, duck, tire cord fabric, hose duck.

Melton. Named for Melton, England. Thick, smooth woolen fabric, heavier than broadcloth or Kersey. Resembles felt. May contain cotton warp and woolen yarns. Much felted, napped, shorn close, and dull finished. Like kersey except in finish, very strong fabric, often cravenetted; piece-dyed. Uses: uniforms, overcoats. Weave—twill. Width, 54", 60".

Mercerizing. Chemical process which renders cotton permanently more lustrous, stronger and more susceptible to dye. Named for its originator, John Mercer, an English calico printer. Cotton, yarn or cloth, held in a state of tension to prevent shrinking and treated with caustic soda.

Mercerized dyed fabrics. Two-toned effects produced by weaving mercerized cotton yarns of one color with warp of another color. Often called "sunfast" or "sunproof" because they have been advertised as "fadeproof". Use: hangings. Weave—plain or leno. Width, 50". Some of the trade names are as follows: *Sunfast*, *Stafford*, *Diana*,* *Orinoka**. Many of these fabrics carry a guarantee from the manufacturer.

Mercerized lisle. Lisle yarns when mercerized are smooth and lustrous. It is incorrect to say "silk lisle".

Merino. 1. Name of a breed of sheep. 2. Name of a fabric, no longer made. 3. In knit goods, term may refer only to all wool. Ruling of Federal Trade Commission. See p. 147.

Merveilleux (pr. mer-vay-lew). Lining fabric used principally in men's coats and overcoats. All silk, or silk and cotton. Weave—twill. Width, 32", 36".

Mesh fabric. Knit garments of open honeycomb effect usually made for men. See Linen mesh.

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Messaline. Named after Messalina, wife of the Roman Emperor Claudius. Light-weight satin, ¹/₂ yarn- or piece-dyed. Wears well if pure silk yarns are used and if relation of warp to filling is suitable. Uses: dresses, blouses, trimmings. Weave—satin. Width, 36".

Metal cloth. Decorative fabric used for trimmings and millinery. Made of cotton warp and metal filling yarns. These yarns are produced by winding a strip of tinsel around a cotton yarn. All colors and figured effects, woven and printed. When metal cloth becomes creased or wrinkled the creases can not be removed. Weave—plain or satin. Width, 24", 36".

Metalline. An imitation of metal cloth. Warp of silk in gum and filling yarns of slightly twisted rayon which reflects light as if they were metallic. White and colors. Weave—plain. Width, 36".

Middy twill. White twilled fabric of cotton or mercerized cotton, similar to drilling or jean. Softer than denim, wears and launders well. See *Duretta*.^{*} Uses: middies, children's clothes. Weave—twill. Width, 36".

Milanese (pr. mil-an-ees). Knitted fabric so constructed that it does not ravel easily. Made on a warp knitting frame (called a Milanese loom). Most cotton fabric gloves made of warp knit goods. Silk fabric known as glove silk, tricot, jersey silk. See *Italian silk*.^{*} Uses: underwear, gloves, hosiery. Width, 32" or 14 feet wide.

Mill ends. Remnants or short lengths from the mill.

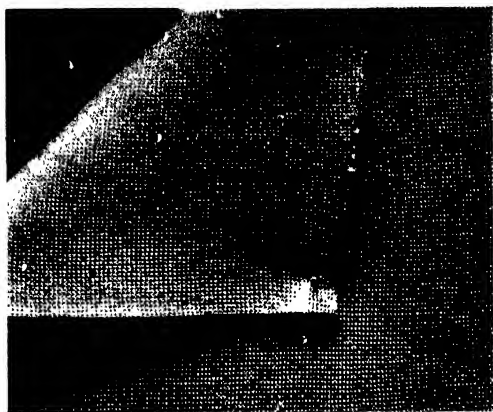
Milled. Same as fulled or felted.

Mirror velvet. See velvet.

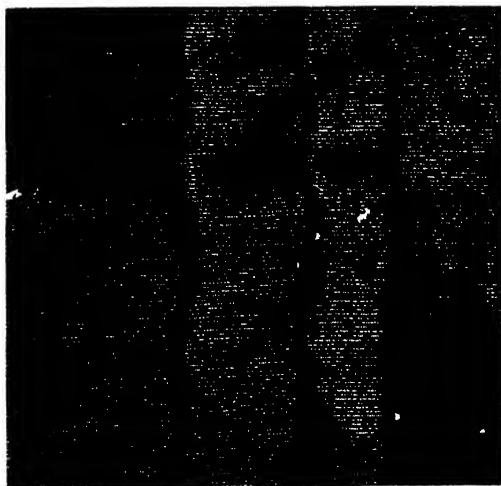
Mock seam. Hose knitted in tubular form but seamed up the back to imitate full-fashioned garment. Fashion marks are often added at the back to make resemblance greater.

Mohair. 1. Hair of the Angora goat, long and silky; when manufactured, called mohair. 2. Fabric, practically the same as *brilliantine*. Also called alpaca. 3. Pile fabric with back of cotton or wool and pile of mohair. Cut and uncut loops. See *Frisé*. Two-toned effects due to pile of one color, back of another. Embossed effect by different depths of pile or pressing. Printed patterns. Most durable and re-

^{*}Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Milanese
Note the diagonal lines on the wrong side



Moiré or watered silk

silient of all pile fabrics. Uses: upholstery, Teddy bears. Weave—pile. Width, 27", 50", 54". Braids, fringes and tassels often made of mohair. •

Moiré (pr. mwar-ay). French meaning watered. Finish on silk or cotton cloth. Engraved rollers, heat and pressure applied to corded silk or taffeta flatten the surface at intervals, leaving the original roundness in other places. Moiré antique was originally produced by folding the cloth lengthwise, face in and pressing with moisture and heat. This gave a natural watered effect in a design which repeated on either side of the centre. Now, engraved rollers imitate the pattern by a quicker process. Moiré finish is not permanent. Steaming or wetting will destroy the pattern. Uses: coats, suits, trimmings. Width, 22", 40".

Moleskin. Heavy cotton, napped fabric used for foundation for some artificial leather and for lined sports coats.

Momme. Japanese unit of weight. Quality of pongee and habutae is estimated on this basis. Twelve momme represents average pongee. Above fourteen is extra heavy.

Monk's cloth. Rough canvas-like drapery material, made of heavy cotton yarns often containing some flax, jute, hemp. Wears well. Uses: hangings, couch covers, upholstery. Weave—basket. 2 by 2, Friar's 4 by 4. Druid's is coarser, 6 or 8 yarns in each square. Width, 50".

Moquette. Originally a French hand loom pile carpet. Modern power loom Moquette has deep pile. Resembles Axminster.

Mordant. Certain chemicals, example, copper sulphate, which cause dyes to be fixed with fibres otherwise unresponsive to those dyes. •

Mosquito netting or mosquito bar. Coarse cotton net, heavily sized, plain or barred. Uses: canopies for beds or baby carriages, particularly in the South; also to screen windows. Described by number of mesh to the inch—as twelve or fourteen, the larger number being desirable. White, green, black. Weave—leno. Width, 36", 63", 72".

Mourning crêpe. See Crêpe.

Mouseline de Soie (pr. moo-sa-leen-de-swa). Means silk muslin. Finer than chiffon. Stiffer than silk voile. Not much used in recent years. Now largely replaced by organ-die. White and colors. Weave—plain. Width, 40", 48".

Mull. General term, very little used now, for soft or stiff cotton fabric, or silk and cotton mixture.

Mummy or momie cloth. From the French "momie", shriveled. An irregular weave, producing a pebbly surface similar to granite cloth in wool. Made in linen or cotton for towels and dresser runners; wider in white or colored for dress fabrics. See granite cloth. Weave—fancy. Width, towels, 16" to 20"; dress goods, 32".

Mungo. Remanufactured wool made from felted rags. Inferior to shoddy made from worsteds.

Muslin. Name from the ancient city of Mosul where first made.

1. In England and her colonies muslin refers to sheer materials suitable for summer dresses.

2. Firm, plain white cotton fabric, stronger and heavier than longcloth. Little sizing, except in poorer grades. Calendered finish disappears after washing. Heavy and wide muslin is called sheeting. Uses: underwear, household purposes. White or unbleached. Latter called "brown" muslin. Width, 36", 42", 45". See Sheeting.

Nainsook. Fine, soft-finished white cotton fabric with a polish on one side. Lighter in weight than longcloth, more highly finished; not so closely woven as cambric but heavier than batiste. Sometimes mercerized and schreinerized. A fine nainsook may be called a coarse batiste. Uses: infants' wear, lingerie. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 45", usually 36".

Nap. Not to be confused with pile. The downy or fuzzy appearance of cloth produced by raising the fibres to the surface as in outing flannel.

Napery. General term for table linen.

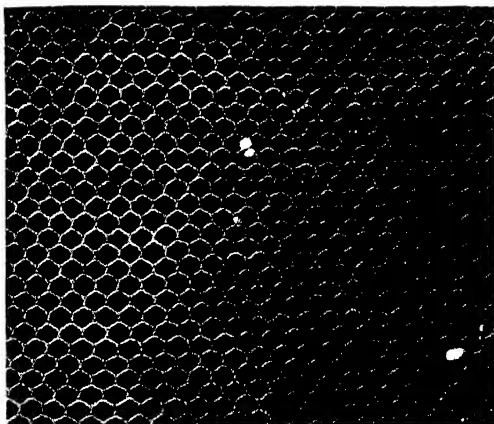
Net. Originally all nets and laces were made with a needle or with bobbins. Modern nets have the same effect made by machinery.

1. Blonde. Washable cotton net for curtains, linings and ruffles. Same construction as bobbinet net, but usually finer. White, ecru or flesh.

2. Bobbinet net is machine-made of cotton or silk yarns partially twisting around each other so as to produce hexagonal meshes. They appear round at a distance. Finer grades of bobbinet used for dresses and trim-

mings. Uses: curtains, linings, trimmings. White or colors. Width, 36", 54", 72".

3. Cable net has a coarse mesh. Not so satisfactory for curtains as bobbinet because it stretches when laundered. Not much used at present.
4. Filet net has square spaces and imitates hand-made filet made by knotting the thread at the corners.

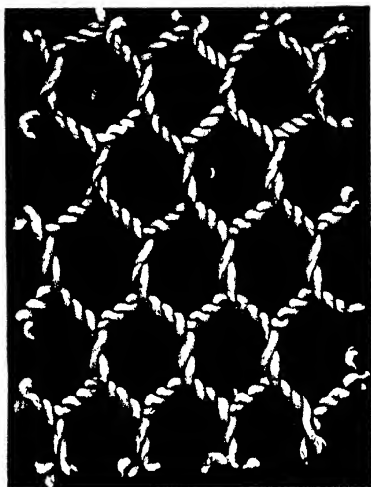


Net (bobbinet)

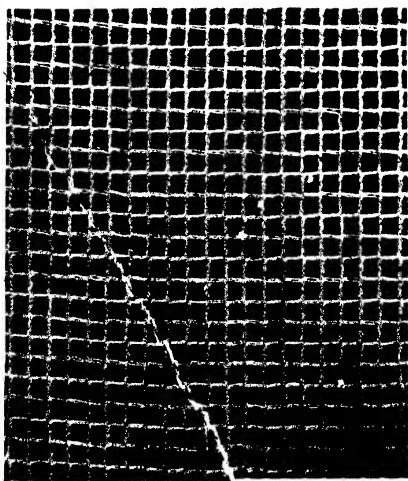
5. Novelty nets for curtains show a variety of effects. Weave—novelty net or lace. Width, 36", 40", 45", 72".
6. Net, silk for evening gowns. May be soft or finished with a dressing. White, black and all colors. Uses: evening gowns, trimmings. Weave—net. Width, 72".
7. Point d' Esprit white cotton net with small dots scattered over the surface in snowflake effect. Width, narrow as footing or 72".

Nitro-cellulose. See Rayon.

Noils. Short fibres which come from the combing process in preparing yarns as for worsted. Short wool fibres are wool noils. There are silk noils, ramie noils, cotton noils.



Net
Detail showing structure



Filet*net

Non-Flam. Process for making cotton goods non-inflammable, invented by William H. Perkin, Manchester, England. Non-Flam not on the American market.

Non-run or non-ravel top. Some hose made with device near top to prevent runners from going into leg of hose.

Nottingham. Type of machine-made lace or lace curtains. Originally made in Nottingham, England.

Novelty fabrics. Large class of materials particularly suitings, made to meet a style demand. They have not become staple.

Nub yarn. Fancy yarn having nubs or knots at intervals made by twisting one yarn about another forming lumps or knotty places, as ratiné yarns.

Nun's veiling. Originally made in black only and used for nuns' veils. Soft, light-weight fabric similar to voile, but closer and softer. Worsted yarns, also made in silk. Piece-dyed. Wears well. Uses: dresses, negligees. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 42".

Olive drab. Called O. D. official color for U. S. army uniforms; same as Khaki.

Oilcloth. Cotton fabric coated with a preparation of linseed oils and pigments. 1. Floor oilcloth made on a burlap base, treated with linseed oil, ochre and other pigments. Printed, varnished. 2. Table oilcloth has a foundation of muslin treated with oil, turpentine and amber. May be printed. Soft pliable oilcloth gives better wear than a stiff brittle one. Smooth, dull or pebbled finish. Plain or napped back. White, black, green or printed. Uses: table and shelf coverings, rain hats, dress trimming. Weave—plain. Width, 45", 54".

Oiled silk. Thin silk soaked in boiled linseed oil and dried. Waterproof and fairly pliable. Surgical uses.

Opera hose. Women's hose, of extra length.

Organdy or organdie. Thin, transparent, wiry muslin made of fine cotton yarns. White, piece-dyed or printed. The best grades are finished to retain their crispness and transparency after washing. Crushes or musses but is easily pressed. Uses: dresses, neckwear, trimmings. Weave—plain. Width, 36" to 70".

Orinoka.* Trade name for drapery fabrics. See Sunfast materials.

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Osnaburg. Originally from Germany. Strong unbleached cotton bagging similar to heavy muslin. Kind of crash used for cement bags and for sacks in cotton fields, also for coarse clothing. Weave—plain. Width, 32".

Ottoman. Heavy corded silk fabric having larger and rounder ribs than faille. Ribs or filling usually cotton which is completely covered by warp. Yarn-dyed. Uses: coats, trimmings. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40".

Outing flannel. Soft, light-weight cotton fabric napped on both sides, highly inflammable, soils readily, nap wears and washes off. White, solid colors and striped (yarn-dyed). *Daisy Cloth** is a trade name for a kind of twilled outing flannel. Uses: sleeping garments, children's underwear, interlinings. Weave—plain or twill. Width, 27", 32", 36".

Oxford Gray. Any fabric, woven or knitted, of black and white mixed yarns.

Oxford suiting or shirting. A variety of coarse weaves, mostly basket, in mercerized cotton; true Oxford has basket weave. Heavy grade suitable for suits and skirts, lighter weight for shirts. White, colors or stripes. Weave—basket or twill. Width, 32", 36".

Paisley. Designs, printed or woven, which imitate patterns in Paisley shawls.

Pajama cloth. Barred dimity or nainsook used for pajamas and athletic underwear for men, women and children.

Palm Beach.* Trade named fabric first used at Palm Beach resorts for men's suits. Light weight, cool and durable; cotton warp with mohair filling; yarn-dyed, often striped, white, light or dark color; launders. Uses: men's and women's summer outing suits. Weave—plain, twill or fancy. Width, 36", 56".

Panama. Smooth, firm worsted similar to nun's veiling only closer and heavier; worsted yarns hard twisted; piece-dyed; very durable. Uses: dresses, skirts, suits. Weave—plain. Width, 48", 54".

Panama cloth. (millinery fabric). Closely woven fabric of cotton similar to flexible net, wiry and elastic. Color, usually deep cream. Uses: brims and crowns of hats. Weave—basket. Width, 40". See Flexible net.

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Panne. (Fr. pr. pan). Light-weight velvet with "laid" or flattened pile.

Paper cambric. See Cambric (lining).

Paper fabrics. Materials made entirely or in part from twisted paper. Germany and Japan make paper fabrics.

Peau de Cygne. Obsolete silk fabric.

Peau de Soie (pr. po-de-swa). French, skin of silk. Strong, firm, leather-like fabric with dull satiny surface. Woven like grosgrain but with the rib so fine that it produces smooth twill face. Wears well. Uses: dresses, coats, trimmings, facings for men's dress coats. Weave—twill. Width, 21", 36".

Penelope canvas. See cross stitch canvas.

Pepper and Salt. Mixed color effect in woolen and worsted produced with black and white dyes, one or more ply of white is twisted with one or more of black.

Percalé. Closely woven, printed cotton fabric, stiff finish, heavier, finer and wider than calico. Service depends on yarn count. Typical counts, 64x60, 72x76, 80x80 in the gray. Count differs after finishing processes. Printed either by direct or discharge method. May be all white. Uses: women's and children's dresses, men's shirts, boys' blouser, aprons. Weave—plain. Width, 36".

Percaline. Fine, thin piece-dyed cotton lining material, sized and highly calendered or moiréd. White or colored. Use: linings. Weave—plain. Width, 36".

Persian lawn. Fine, white, sheer, cotton fabric similar to India linon only thinner, finer, and with a high polish. Stiffer and firmer than batiste. Not so sheer as organdy. Practically off the market. Uses: waists, neckwear, dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 32".

Pick. A filling or weft yarn or one throw of the shuttle across the warp.

Pick glass. Small, folding, magnifying glass used for making yarn count. Also called cloth glass and linen glass or tester. (See page 129.).

Picot (pr. pee-co). French for splinter of wood. A small loop on the edge of ribbon or a purl on lace. A picot edge may also be produced by a hemstitching machine.

Piece-dyed. Cloth dyed after weaving.

Pile. Fabric having a surface made of upright ends as in fur.

Pile may be made of extra warp yarns as in velvets and plushes or of extra filling yarns as in velveteens and corduroys. Pile may be uncut as Brussels carpet. Warp pile may cause loops on both sides as in terry (Turkish toweling). Cf. Nap.

Pilot cloth. Heavy wool coating having a kersey finish. As the name implies, used for coats for sea-faring men. Weave—twill. Width, 56".

Pima cotton (pr. pee-ma). Grown in southern California and Arizona from Egyptian seed. Long staple fibre, lighter in color than Egyptian.

Piña cloth (pr. pee-nya). Thin and transparent fabric made from pineapple fibre in Philippine Islands.

Piqué. Stout cotton fabric usually in white with raised cords or welts running lengthwise. Originally cords were from selvage to selvage. See Bedford cord. Fancy mercerized stripes in figures may be introduced. Durability depends upon closeness of weave. Easily laundered; gives a tailored effect. Uses: infants' coats, carriage robes for summer, cravats, trimmings, skirts, dresses. Weave—fancy. Width, 27", 36".

Plain knit or flat knit. Simplest knit structure as in hose. Distinguished from rib knitting, warp knitting and fancy stitches.

Plain weave. The simplest of the fundamental weaves. Each filling yarn passes alternately under and over each warp yarn. Examples: muslin, taffeta, voile. Same as tabby.

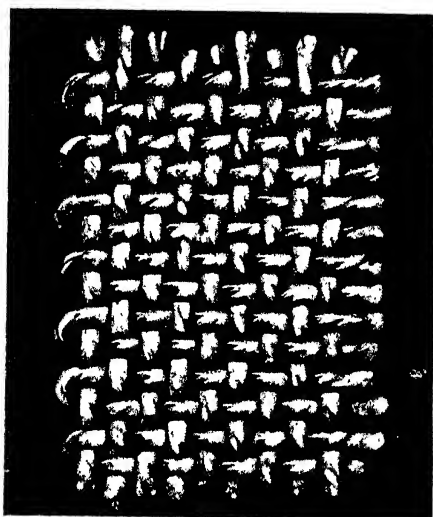
Plated. Knit goods having face of one kind of yarn as worsted and back of another, usually lower priced, as cotton. The principle is similar to plated silver ware. The more expensive material appears on the surface.

Plissé (pr. plee-say). French for plaited. Puckered or crinkled effect given to fine cotton goods in the finishing process. See Plissé crêpe.

Plush. Cut or uncut pile fabric having a pile of greater depth than velvet; usually $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more.

1. **Mohair.** Pile fabric, usually made on a cotton back in a variety of effects produced by depth of pile, cut or uncut pile; pattern in cut and uncut pile called

Frisé; embossed designs, figures produced by pressing; brocaded effects made by shearing or burning part of the pile lower than other portions; designs printed on the surface; two-ton effects made by using warp and filling of one color and pile of another; fur effects obtained by imitating various furs in the dyeing, length and finish of pile. Uses:



• Plain weave
Detail showing structure

upholstery: furniture and automobile; lap robes, coats, muffs, scarfs, caps and trimmings. Weave—pile. Width, 50".

2. **Silk**. Similar to mohair plush in construction. Often made to imitate fur, particularly seal. Uses: trimmings, muffs, caps. Weave—pile. Width, 40".

Ply. 1. Yarn composed of two or more single yarns twisted together. 2. Layers of cloth, as a "three-ply collar".

Poiret twill (pr. pwa-ray). Fine, worsted dress fabric named for the well known French dress designer, Paul Poiret. Fabric is similar to gabardine only finer and smoother; beautiful texture. Soon wears shiny. Uses: dresses, suits. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Polka dot. Round printed, woven or embroidered dots of any size forming a surface pattern.

Polo cloth.* Trade named fabric of camel's hair in natural color or dyed; napped imitations of *polo cloth** sold by other names. Uses: sports wear for men and women. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Pompadour. Dainty floral pattern, printed or woven. Usually in silk. Named for Madame Pompadour.

Pongee. Corruption of two Chinese words which signify "native color" because applied to silks which were not supposed to take the dye easily.

1. Fabric made of wild silk in the natural, tan color. Originated in China. Now made mostly in Shantung province on hand looms. Name Shantung applied loosely to a grade of pongee and to machine made cotton and silk combination and cotton imitations of pongee. Chinese pongee usually has rough yarns making an interesting texture. The practice of finishing with rice powder, which gives a dull effect, has been carried to excess resulting in adulteration of the silk; this fault of Chinese pongee has made it less salable than the Japanese product. Tussah, a Hindu word for a species of worm native to India, also refers to a variety of silk worms in China. Term is used loosely as a fabric name for a grade of pongee.

Japanese pongee is rapidly replacing Chinese pongee in this country because of its standard quality and freedom from rice powder finish. The grade is indicated by momme weight. Bolts are 50 yards in length.

Pongee is washable but loses much of its beauty after repeated washing which brings out a lustre. It should be dry when ironed to prevent stiffness which is not natural to the fabric. Pongee may be dyed certain colors but will fade in the sun. Name incorrectly applied to many

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and varied materials. Uses: curtains, shirts, bloomers, slips, linings, dresses, art needlework and hand dyeing. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 32".

2. Cotton pongee imitates genuine pongee, made of wild silk. The fabric may be all cotton or have spun silk or rayon filling. It may have a smooth texture or rough, uneven yarns when it is usually called Shantung. May be highly mercerized. See Soiesette. Uses: same as above.

Poplin. Named from "papeline" a 15th century fabric woven at Avignon, France, in compliment to the reigning pope. Originally made in silk for church vestments and hangings.

1. Fine, cotton ribbed fabric, usually mercerized. Laundered and wears well unless weave is loose which causes "slipping" of yarns. White and piece-dyed. Fades except in fast color fabric. Uses: dresses, children's suits, uniforms, hangings. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 32", 36".
2. Ribbed silk fabric having cords or filling of worsted, silk rayon or cotton. Worsted is commonly used, cotton filled poplin is inferior for service and beauty. Yarn or piece-dyed. Some silk poplins have the fault of "slipping". Otherwise very durable. Does not wrinkle or gather dust. Uses: dresses, coats, suits, trimmings. Weave—plain (corded). Width, 40".
3. Worsted fabric similar to panama except for corded effect; excellent wearing quality. Uses: dresses, suits. Weave—plain. Width, 44", 48", 54".

Priestley. Well known English manufacturer whose worsted fabrics are sold by that name.

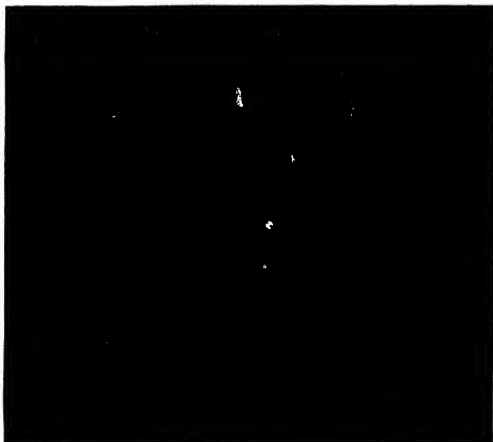
Print. General term for a printed cotton fabric.

Prints. Small printed patterns on cotton cloth often called Grandmother prints. *Puritan prints*, a trade name. Drapery fabrics as cretonne and chintz with printed designs are often called "prints".

Printed linen drapery fabrics. Originally hand block printed, now mostly machine printed. Cost, largely determined by design and color. Weave—plain. Width, 30", 32", 36", 50".

Printing. Stamping a pattern with dye on warp or fabric with wood block (hand method) or engraved copper rollers (machine method).

1. **Direct printing.** The same principle as in paper printing. Separate engraved roller is required for each color.
2. **Discharge or extract.** Method used for dark prints having white or light designs. Cloth is piece-dyed, color is discharged or bleached in spots leaving white design. *Ex.:* blue calico with white dots. Dots tend to drop out after wear if the cloth has been weakened by chemicals.



Print (discharge method)
Old fabric showing effect of chemicals

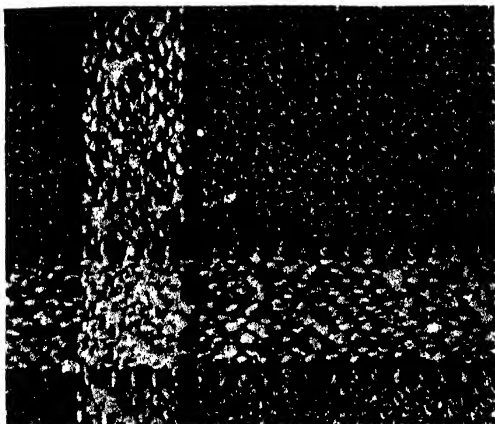
3. **Resist.** Principle used in batik dyeing (a hand process). Substances which will resist the dye are applied to cloth in designs. Then cloth is dipped in dye. "Resists," as wax or certain clays, are then removed. May be repeated for many-color effect. A combination of the above methods may be used. The resist process is somewhat used commercially.
- Prunella.** Strong, smooth finished worsted cloth; yarn-dyed. Plain or striped. Uses: dress goods, scholastic and ecclesiastical gowns; heavy grade formerly for women's shoe tops. Weave—twill or satin. Width, 42", 54".

Pulled wool. Taken from pelts of dead animals by chemical means. Inferior to sheared wool.

Pure dye. An unweighted dyed silk.

Pussy Willow.* See Radium.

Radium. Fine, soft, closely woven fabric similar to good habutae but having greater lustre; wearable. Usually free from weighting. *Pussy Willow,** a trade name. Uses: waists, dresses, linings, negligees. Weave—plain. Width, 40".



Ratiné

Rajah.* Trade name for a pongee type of material having rough texture. Uses: dresses and curtains. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40".

Ramie (pr. ram-my). Fibre, similar to flax, obtained from stalk of a plant native to China. See Canton Linen.

Ratiné (pr. ra-tee-nay). Loosely woven, rough appearing fabric of plain weave. Ratiné effect produced by specially prepared yarns. One yarn is twisted loosely about another so that it looks nubby or knotty. Warp may be of plain yarn with filling of rough yarns or the nubby yarns

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may be used both ways giving the cloth a loose, spongy character.

1. Cotton ratiné appears in many novelty effects in color and combinations with rayon. Yarn- or piece-dyed. No finish. When loosely woven, tends to sag. Uses: dresses, suits. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40", 54".
2. Silk ratiné appears from time to time under novelty names similar to wool or cotton ratiné. See Eponge.
3. Wool dress fabric for women's wear, more or less loose and spongy. Tends to sag and the knots often pull. Uses: dresses and coats. Weave—plain. Width, 54".

Raw fibres. Textile fibres in their natural state as silk "in the gum" and "raw cotton" as it comes from the bale.

Rayon. (Fr. ray of light). Name adopted in 1924 for artificial silk. Formerly called manufactured silk, fibre silk and, for a short time, glos. Lustrous textile fibre made by converting cellulose (wood pulp or cotton linters), into a filament by means of a chemical and mechanical process. More lustrous and stiffer than silk; not so strong but less expensive; dyes readily. *Celanese*,* made by the cellulose-acetate process has distinct characteristics. It appears and feels more like silk, responds only to special dyes, stronger when wet than other rayons, absorbs more slowly, is finer than viscose rayon (the process most commonly used) but costs more. See tests page 122. Rayon yarns, used extensively in knitted goods, trimmings, laces, dress fabrics, alone or in combination with silk, cotton or wool.

Many novelty fabrics are known by trade names as *Milo Sheen**, *Luminette**, and *Trico Sham**. Rayon dress fabrics have a tendency to hold wrinkles.

Rhea (pr. ree-ah). Another name for the ramie plant.

Reeled silk. Silk filament wound directly from the cocoon into skeins; opposite of spun silk.

Remanufactured wool. Obtained by shredding woolen or worsted cloth and using the fibres again for making yarn and cloth. Called shoddy or reclaimed wool.

Rep. (Repp). (Probably a corruption of word "rib"). Closely resembles poplin. Rep has a heavier cord (filling yarn) and is a wider fabric used for hangings and upholstering. Cotton rep is usually mercerized. Piece-or yarn-dyed. Silk or

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wool may be used in combination with each other or with cotton. Variations in effect are produced by dyeing warp one color and filling another or by using an unevenly spun filling which gives variety in texture as Shiki rep. When a Jacquard figure is introduced on a rep background it is called *armure*. Uses: upholstery and drapery purposes. Lighter weight, skirts and suits. Weave—plain. Width 27", 36", 50".

Resist printing. See Printing.

Rib. 1. Ridge or cord effect in woven fabric made by heavy filling as in poplin or rep. 2. Knit fabric with lengthwise ribs formed by wales alternating on right and wrong sides. Called 1 and 1 rib. Swiss rib, originally made in Switzerland has two wales alternating, also called 2 and 2 rib. Rib knitting is more elastic and more expensive than plain knitting.

Rice net. Millinery fabric of stiff, white cotton woven with square mesh like marquisette; stiffer than crinoline; sometimes called cape net. Uses: crowns and brims of hats. Weave—leno. Width, 18", 36".

Ripplette.* 1. Trade name for modern seersucker. 2. Also for crinkled or dimity bed spreads.

Rodier Frères, Paris. Famous designers of dress fabrics in silk, wool, cotton, rayon. Exclusive patterns.

Romper cloth.* See Gingham.

Roshanara.* Trade name for a novelty silk fabric of rough texture with worsted filling. Tends to shrink when wet. Practically off the market.

Rubberized. Silk or cotton fabric made waterproof by a coating of rubber, as rain coat material.

Rubber sheeting. Plain cotton fabric treated with coating of rubber. Heavy weight, usually maroon color, used for hospital sheeting. Medium weight, white, double faced (coated on both sides) for hospital and home use. Light weight, white, single faced used for infants' pants and crib sheets. Weave—plain. Width, 27", 36", 54", usually 36".

Russian Crash. See Crash.

Sateen or satine. Mercerized cotton fabric in satin weave which in the better grades resembles satin made of silk. True sateen has the filling on the surface while the better

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qualities as Venetian have the warp on the surface. White, dyed or printed. Some lining sateens have a twill weave. Heavy striped variety used for men's coat sleeve linings. Printed or yarn-dyed. Width of latter, 40". Uses: linings, petticoats, draperies, bloomers, comforters. Weave—satin. Width, 30", 32", 36".

Satin. 1. Name of a basic weave. Most lustrous surface possible. Warp yarns arranged to conceal the filling, or vice versa, thus making a smooth, shiny surface. In table damask the Jacquard pattern is produced by the contrast of warp face and filling face satin. Double faced satins, as in ribbon, are made with two sets of warp and one of filling. See Crêpe-back satin.

2. **Silk Fabric** with satin weave. May be all silk or have cotton back. Also in rayon as *Baronette satin*.* Light weight satin is called messaline.

3. **Duchesse.** General term for rich, heavy silk dress satin, when in vogue.

4. **Lining.** Usually lighter in weight than dress satin. May be all silk or have cotton back. See Merveilleux.

5. **Wash Satin.** May have cotton back finished for laundering. White, flesh color and other light colors. Uses: blouses, brassieres, lingerie. Width, 36".

Schappe. Another name for spun silk.

Schreinerized. Kind of calendering which produces a high, lustre on cotton cloth, usually on lining fabrics as sateens. Steel rollers covered with finely engraved lines, 400 to 700 per inch, press the cloth with weight of two tons. Lustrous effect, not permanent.

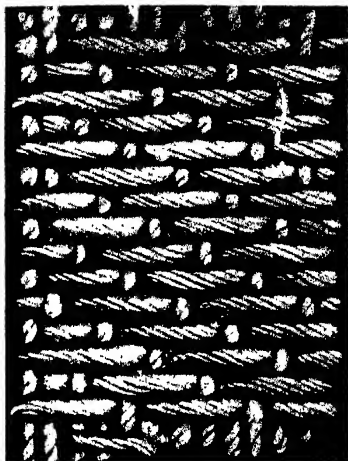
Scotch wool rug. Flat woven, reversible rug. A type of ingrain.

Scrim. Coarse, open fabric with little sizing. Distinguished from marquisette which has characteristic leno weave. Scrim is coarser than voile, usually mercerized, white, ecru, plain or fancy woven or printed border. Uses: curtains needlework. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 50".

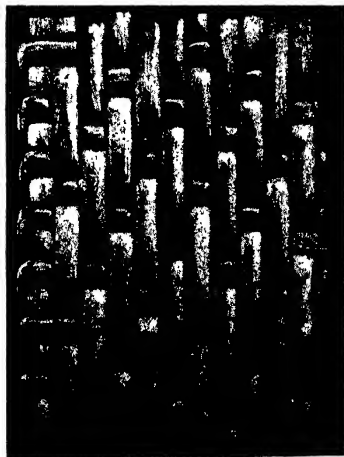
Scroop. The rustle or crunch of silk developed by treatment with dilute acids.

Seamless. Hose knitted, one at a time, on circular machine. Not fashioned.

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Satin weave (filling face as in sateen)
Detail showing structure



Satin weave
Detail warp face

Sea Island. Cotton grown on islands off southern coast of the United States. Noted for its fineness, length and silky appearance. Used for fine thread and delicate fabrics.

Sealskin cloth. Fabric imitating sealskin, with pile of wild silk, dyed black.

Seco. See Silk and cotton mixtures.

Seconds. Fabrics or knit goods with flaws or imperfections, from the factory. Labelled as seconds and sold at lower price. Defective garments called irregulars.

Seersucker. 1. Light-weight cotton fabric, with alternating crinkled stripes. This is done by holding alternate groups of warp yarns slack in the loom. May be laundered without ironing. *Ripplette**, a trade name. Uses: children's clothing, house-dresses. Old use, tan or gray and white for office coats. Weave—plain. Width, 29" or 32". 2. Bedspreads are made with crinkle stripes called dinity. See Austrian cloth and *Ripplette**.

Sello*. See Silk and cotton mixtures.

Selva or selvedge. Also called "list". Finished edge on a woven or knitted fabric.

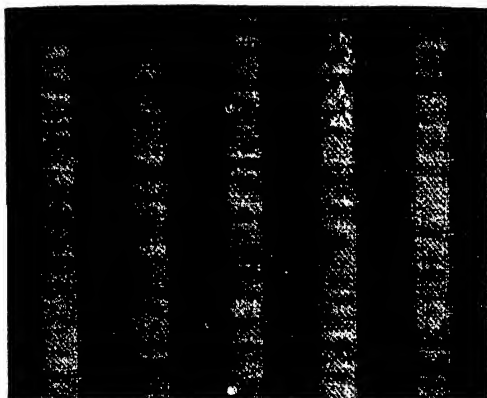
Semi-fashioned. Seamless hose with mock seam to imitate full-fashioned. Confusing term.

Serge. Fabric of twill weave with four harnesses 2/2.

1. Mercerized cotton lining material used for coat linings. Weave—twill. Width, 32".
2. Mohair lining fabric for men's overcoats. All mohair or cotton warp with mohair filling. Weave—twill. Width, 32".
3. Silk. See Surah.
4. Worsted dress fabric. Seldom has cotton warp. Sometimes combined with rayon for variety in texture. Serge is often cravenetted. No wool fabric, more universally used than serge. Many weights and finishes. The twill runs from upper right hand selva diagonally to lower left hand selva on right side. It is just the reverse on the wrong side. The right side of the cloth is folded in when rolled on the bolt.

Storm serge is a coarse, wiry and more or less heavy variety. French serge is very fine and smooth and always wears shiny.

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Seersucker
Crinkle stripes are characteristic



Serge
Even-sided twill. Four harness or 2 and 2 twill

Light weight qualities of serge are made in narrow width.

Uses: dresses, suits, coats, caps. Weave—twill. Width, 36", 44", 50", 54", 60".

Sericin. The natural gummy substance surrounding the silk fibre (fibroin). Removed by "boiling off."

Serpentine Crêpe.* See Crêpe.

Shade cloth. See Holland.

Shaker. Heavy jersey knitting for athletic or school sweaters. Seven to fourteen two-ply yarns used.

Shaker flannel. Originally made in gray by communities of Shakers. Wool, cotton or mixed fabric napped on both sides. Now, usually cotton, white, unbleached or gray. May be softer and thicker than outing flannel. Uses: interlinings, diapers, underwear. Weave—plain. Width, 24", 26", 30", 36".

Shadow print. See Warp print.

Shantung. Heavy grade of pongee, or cotton fabric or silk and cotton mixture. See Pongee.

Sheer. Very thin, diaphanous; as sheer organdie.

Sheeting. 1. **Cotton.** Heavy white or unbleached muslin, any width between 36" and 108". Referred to by quarter yards as $\frac{1}{4}$ (4 quarters) equals 36". Better qualities are made from 2 ply yarns both warp and filling, and have firm, close weave, with little dressing. Poor grades contain much sizing. Twills are sometimes used for greater strength in hospital sheets. Uses: sheets, pillow cases, uniforms, aprons. Weave—plain or twill. Width, $\frac{1}{4}$, 42", $\frac{1}{4}$, 50", $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 100".

2. **Linen** sheeting is like cotton sheeting, except for its composition. Linen sheets stay clean longer than cotton, feel smoother, keep whiter, and are more beautiful but they wrinkle and absorb moisture which is objectionable in a damp climate. Tightly twisted uniform yarns are desirable. Linen sheeting is used largely now for lunchcloths, napkins, skirts and uniforms. Weave—plain. Width, 72".

Shepherd's plaid or Shepherd's check. Name of all fabrics with small even checks in black and white. Made in wool, cotton, and various combinations of wool and cotton. Uses: men's suits in heavy weight, but largely for children's

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wear, also women's suits, dresses. Weave—usually twill (serge); sometimes plain or basket. Width, 36", 40", 52" 54".

Sherette.* See *Flaxon**.

Shiki rep. See Rep.

Shirting silks (also called tub silks). Wash silks usually in plain weave with satin stripe in color. Durability depends upon character of yarns and closeness of weave. Uses: men's shirts, women's blouses and dresses. Weave—plain or fancy with satin stripe. Width, 36", 40".

Shoddy. See Remanufactured wool. Silk and rayon fabrics or yarns are also converted into fibres and respun, called silk shoddy or rayon shoddy.

Shot. 1. The same as pick. 2. Changeable effect, as in silk by use of filling colors different from warp.

Showerproof. 1. Process which renders fabric waterproof or spotproof. 2. Registered trade mark for a fabric having this finish.

Shuttle. Device used to carry weft or filling yarns back and forth in the warp to form cloth.

Shrinkage. The amount of contraction to which most fabrics are subjected from the loom to the finished state. 1. In wash cotton, the shortened length after washing is due to releasing the tension of yarns which have been stretched and sized. 2. For wool shrinkage see Felt (process).

Sicilian. See Brilliantine.

Sign cloth. Muslin heavily sized for printing.

Silcot.* See Silk and cotton mixtures.

Silence cloth. Soft, cotton fabric napped on both sides or quilted goods similar to bed pads; used under table cloth to protect table and avoid noise of dishes. Width, 64", 72".

Silesia. Originally made in Silesia, a province of Prussia. Closely woven, light-weight, smoothly finished cotton fabric. White, piece-dyed or yarn-dyed (striped). Uses: dress linings, heavy grade for trousers pockets. Weave—twill. Width, 27", 28", 30".

Silk and cotton mixtures. Large class of materials combining cotton warp and spun silk, wild silk or rayon filling or silk stripes in warp. Fancy weaves and prints. Durability de-

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depends upon strength of filling yarns which are often light causing goods to split when under strain. Sold in dress goods and lining sections. Known by various trade names as *A.B.C.*,* *Seco*, *Aledo*, *Sello*,* *Silcot*,* *Teezo*,* etc. See Canton fabrics. Uses: linings, dresses, curtains, undergarments. Weave—plain or Jacquard. Width, 27", 32", 36".

Silkalene. Thin, soft, glazed, cotton fabric, plain or printed. Lustre is lost in washing. Does not soil easily. Uses: comforters, linings, curtains. Weave—plain. Width, 36".

Silk floss. See Kapok.

Silk gauze. Term loosely applied to thin silk curtain fabric of plain weave and to rayon and cotton curtain goods of leno construction.

Singeing. See Gassing.

Sizing. Finishing process. Yarns and cloth treated with stiffening substance to give strength, stiffness and smoothness. Size may contain starch (potato, wheat, corn, sago), glue, casein, gelatin, gluten, minerals, wax, gum, paraffin, and antiseptic substances.

Slip cover fabric. Many drapery materials used for making slip covers for chairs and davenports, as linen crash, warp print, cretonne, etc.

Smyrna. Kind of chenille rug that is reversible. Flat color or figured.

Snia-fil. Artificial or manufactured wool fibres made in Italy. Introduced into the United States in 1926. It is a cellulose product; rayon filaments broken into short lengths and curled to give wooly and dull appearance.

Soiesette* (pr. swa-zet). Trade named fabric of fine, smooth, even texture, highly mercerized; launders exceptionally well; in white, plain colors and prints. Name stamped on the selvage. Uses: dresses, linings, curtains, pajamas shirts, children's clothes. Weave—plain. Width, 32", 36".

Souple. A dull effect obtained in silk dyeing by removing a portion of the gum.

Spinning. Process of twisting fibres together to produce a yarn or thread. Fine spun yarns require great skill and entail much expense; used only in high grade fabrics and laces.

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Splicing. Hose re-enforced by different kind of yarn in heel or toe, usually cotton to add strength.

Split foot. Black hose with white or Egyptian cotton sole.

Sponging. Process of shrinking wool goods before making. Sometimes done to keep cloth from water spotting.

Sports silk. Wide variety of novelties used for sports wear, many of which are known by trade names as *Khaki Kool*,* *Ruff-a-nuff*.* Rayon is often combined with silk or cotton.

Spring needle. Type of needle used in making silk hose and some fine underwear.

Spun silk. Yarn and cloth made of silk filaments which cannot be reeled from the cocoon. Silk is broken into different lengths, carded, combed and spun. Used extensively in knit goods, pile fabrics and in combination with cotton. Spun silk is distinguished from reeled silk which is stronger, more lustrous and more expensive.

Stafford cloth. See Mercerized dyed fabrics.

Staple. 1. Any kind of textile fibre. Term used as an index of quality or fitness as "long staple." 2. Any fabric or article sold year after year in contrast to a novelty.

Stock-dyeing. Process of dyeing fibres in raw state before spinning.

Stockinette. Elastic fabric, flat or tubular, made on knitting machine. Used for infants' sleeping garments and diapers.

Strand. Weight of silk hose, designated by number of strands used in knitting. Reeled silk is composed of filaments from several cocoons. Six is average number; 5 to 7 are unwound at a time. Twelve-strand hose means the yarn is made of 12x6 or 72 filaments of silk which are counted before degumming. Each filament represents two filaments fastened together with silk glue. Therefore after degumming there will be 72x2 or 144 single filaments in a 12 strand yarn. Chiffon hosiery may have 2, 4 or 6 strand yarns; 10 or 12 is average weight; 14 strand is very heavy.

Suede finish. Produced on novelty wools and warp knit cotton fabrics for gloves. See Fabric gloves. Surface is emerized as for duvetyn, or cloth is passed between carborundum cylinders which raise a fine nap resembling chamois leather.

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Suiting. General term applied to a variety of weaves and finishes. Many novelties are introduced from time to time. Light weight for women's wear, heavier for men's suits. Weave—plain, twill or fancy. Width, 48", 52", 54", 56".

Sunfast materials. See Mercerized dyed fabrics.

Surah. Soft twilled silk, often woven in plaid. Heavy grade of twilled silk is called "silk serge." Wears well unless heavily weighted. Uses: waists, dresses. Weave—twill. Width, 36".

Surgeon's gauze. See Hospital gauze.

Swatch. Piece of cloth used as a sample.

Swiss. So called because first made in Switzerland. Fine, sheer, cotton fabric which may be plain or embroidered in dots or figures. White or piece-dyed or embroidered in colors. Design may be introduced by swivel weaving which produces shaggy surface on one side. Flock dot or figure may be applied chemically. Swiss is crisp or stiff without a lustre. Uses: dresses, aprons, curtains. Weave—plain with swivel or lappet design. Width, 28", 32", 36". Curtain Swiss may be plain, dotted or figured. It is always stiff or crisp in appearance with no lustre or polish. Colored dots or figures are sometimes used on a white ground. Launders well, but tends to shrink. Weave—plain with swivel or lappet patterns. Width, 36", 40".

Swiss rib. See Rib.

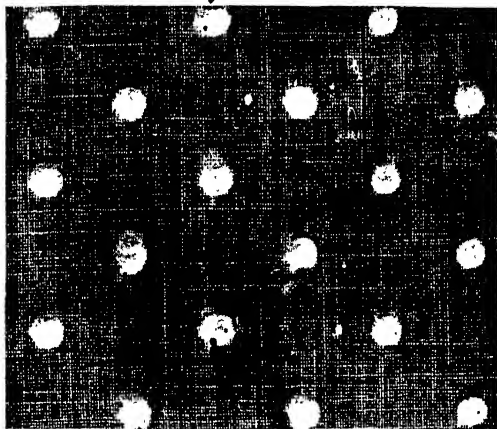
Swivel. Pattern of dots, as in Swiss, or small figures woven in ribbon. Differs from embroidery or lappet weaving. Swivel patterns are formed by tiny shuttles carrying extra weft, which weaves a figure (often in contrasting yarns or colors) while the regular weft or filling is operating. The wrong side has a shaggy appearance where ends of swivel weft have been cut.

Tabby. Same as plain weave (taffeta or muslin). Warp and filling alternate. Also called $\frac{1}{1}$ weave.

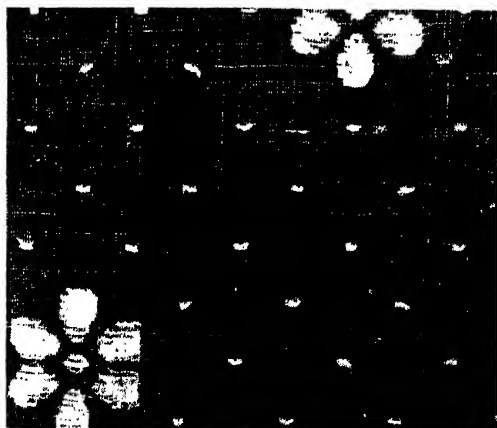
Table felt or padding. See Silence cloth.

Taffeta (from the Persian word, "taftah"—to spin).

1. Plain, closely woven, smooth silk fabric, the warp and filling of the same or nearly the same count. May have



Swiss (lappet)



Swiss (swivel)

a small figure introduced on plain background. Skein, piece-dyed or printed. Tends to split if heavily weighted. Chiffon taffeta, soft and light weight. Uses: dresses, trimmings, millinery, hangings. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 40".

2. Fine, smooth, closely woven, light-weight wool fabric, much lighter and finer than Panama. Similar to 'nun's' veiling, but has a smoother surface and harder twisted yarns. Like wool batiste, only closer and stronger. Washes and wears well. Plain color or light stripes. Often made with cotton warp and fine wool filling. Uses: men's shirts, women's and children's dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 40", 52".

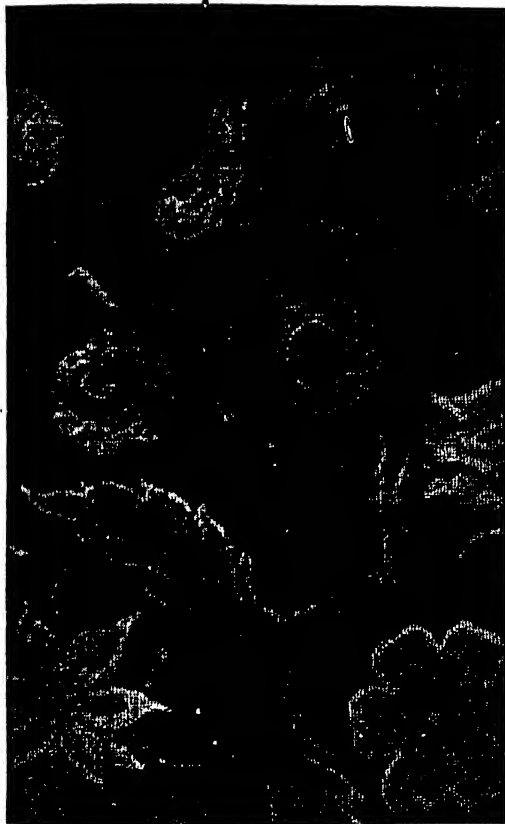
Tapa cloth. Bark cloth, made without spinning or weaving, from inner bark of certain tropical trees in the South Sea islands. Valued for excellent printed designs, applied by primitive means.

Tapestry. Originally a hand woven fabric made with a bobbin worked from the wrong side on a warp stretched vertically or horizontally. The bobbin is carried only to the edge of the pattern and not from selvage to selvage. The Gobelin tapestries in France are most famous; used for wall hangings in cathedrals and palaces. The same methods are used in making tapestries to-day. Original designs are employed and historic patterns are reproduced.

A machine reproduction of tapestry is a yarn-dyed, figured fabric composed of two sets of warp and filling yarns woven on a Jacquard loom. Power loom drapery fabrics imitate real or bobbin tapestries. The wrong side is smoother than in a hand-woven tapestry. Wool, cotton, silk, rayon, and mixtures. Use: upholstery and wall hangings. Weave—Jacquard. Width, 50".

Tapestry Brussels. Kind of carpet imitating body Brussels. Yarn for pile printed, before weaving, to make design.

Tarlatan. Thin, very open cotton fabric highly sized. About as coarse as thin cheesecloth, only very wiry and transparent. White or colors. Will not launder. Uses: pageant costumes, doll dresses, Christmas stockings, bed canopies instead of mosquito netting, millinery purposes. Weave—plain. Width, 54", 60".



Tapestry



Tapestry Brussels
Carpet imitating body Brussels. Note the printed yarn which is
looped in weaving to make pattern

Tartan. Originally Scotch plaids in woollens or worsted with distinctive designs and colors for each Highland clan. Now, plaid wool or wool and cotton goods.

Teasel. A prickly bur used in woolen cloth manufacture for raising nap. Nap is raised on lower priced fabrics by use of fine wire brushes.

Tentering. A finishing process. Cloth is attached by the selvaqe on tenter hooks in a frame where it is stretched the desired width and dried. Small holes in selvaqe sometimes show marks of hooks.

Terry. Cotton fabric covered with loops on both sides. It requires two sets of warp and one of filling. One set of warp is held taut while weaving, the other set is released to form loops. 1. When woven in linen (rare) or bleached cotton in narrow widths, it is called Turkish toweling. Made in checks, stripes or plaids for bathrobes and slippers. Good Turkish towels have two loops (called double loop terry). A poorer quality with less absorbing surface has single loops on surface. Fancy towels made of mercerized yarns with colored Jacquard borders have least absorbing power. Mercerized loops are single and far apart. Wash cloths, which imitate terry, have loops fastened in the knitted fabric which pull out like a chain stitch when a yarn breaks. Turkish towels are often woven towel length and hemmed. Weave—looped pile. Width, 18", 20", 22", 24". 2. Drapery fabric is dyed or printed; reversible; rich texture; tends to hold dust and to fade. Uses: hangings, pillows. Weave—looped pile. Width, 36", 50".

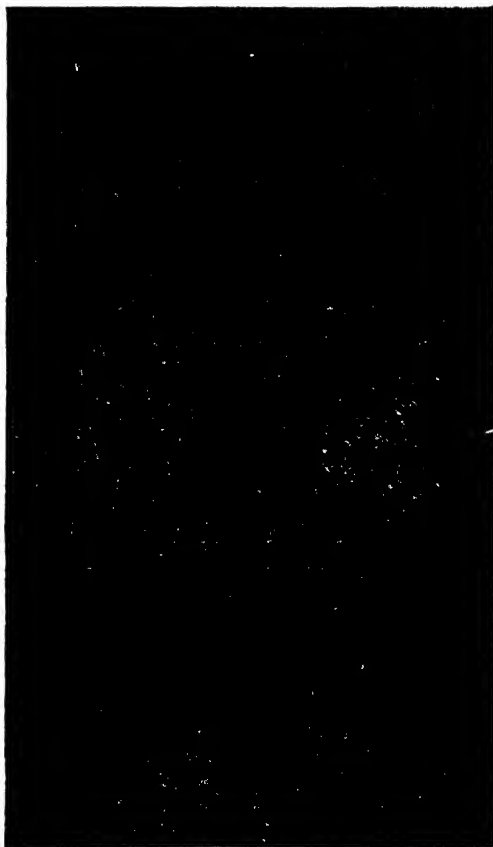
Texture. The surface effect of cloth.

Tezzo*. See Silk and Cotton Fabrics.

Theatrical gauze. Loose, open, linen fabric, more transparent than scrim. Originally for background of stage scenery. Desirable for window curtains because of transparency and beautiful texture. Natural linen color, yarn-dyed or striped. Uses: theatrical scenery, window curtains. Weave—plain. Width, 36", 72".

Thread. Made of cotton, silk or linen for sewing purposes or lace making. Contains three or more hard spun yarns twisted. Soft or glazed finish.

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Terry
Turkish towel (looped pile). Same structure as drapery fabric

Thread and Thrum.* Trade name for a plain woven rug (plain color with striped borders). Cotton warp, worsted weft; reversible, in all sizes.

Thread silk. Pure silk yarn for woven or knitted goods. Not weighted. Means reeled, not spun.

Three-quarter goods. Measuring twenty-seven inches wide.

Ticking. Strong twilled cotton fabric with yarn-dyed stripes lengthwise in blue, red, brown, etc. on white. Similar to denim in texture; often herringbone twill in stripes; should be light in weight and feather proof. Uses: pillows, mattresses. Weave—twill. Width, 27", 30", 36", usually 30". See Art Ticking.

Tied and dyed. Hand method of producing patterns on cloth. Tied portions which resist the dye make the design. Imitated in machine printing.

Tinsel. Synthetic metal filament wound around cotton yarn used in metal cloth and metallic silk brocades. Imitates strips of gold and silver used in historic brocades and "cloth of gold."

Tire fabric. Firm cotton cloth to be vulcanized for automobile tires. Plain, fancy weave and "cord" fabric (heavy warp and light weight filling which disappears in vulcanizing).

Tissue. ("Tissu" Fr. for fabric.) Any light weight open fabric. Usually refers to tissue gingham. See Gingham.

Toile (pr. twal). General French term for cloth.

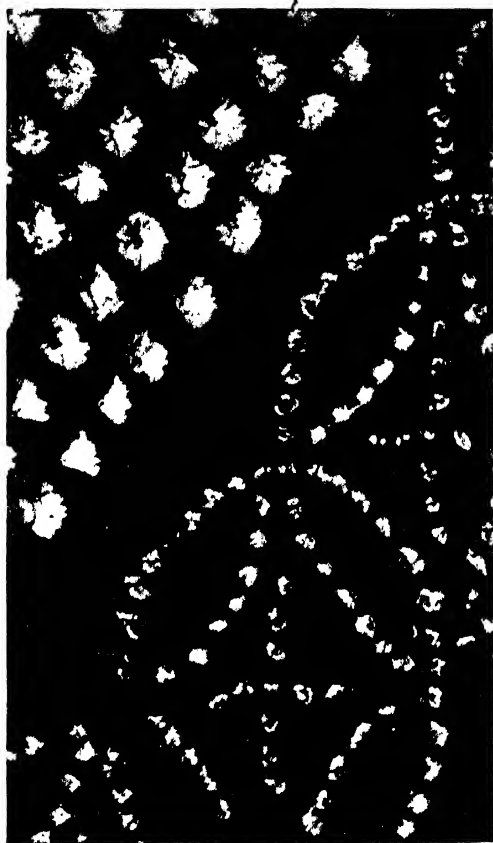
Toile de Jouy. Modern reproductions of famous French prints of the 18th century. Typical designs are landscapes and figure groups in monotone of brick red, blue or other colors on a white or light background. Widths, 30", 36", 45", 50".

Top. The longer wool fibres which are separated from the short ones (noils) by combing. Used for worsted yarns.

Tow. The shorter flax fibres separated by combing from the longer fibres (line).

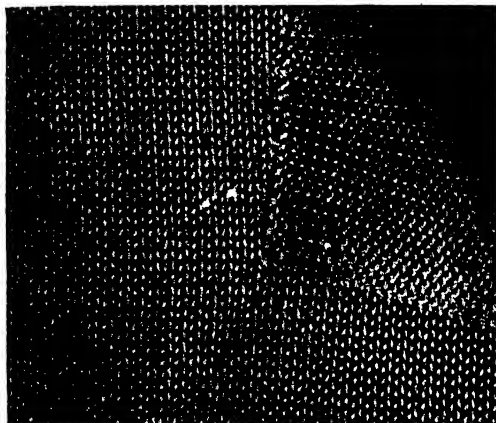
Toweling. A term which covers the following fabrics: Crash, birdseye, damask, glass, honeycomb, huck, twill, Turkish and fancy weaves. See these terms. Toweling is often woven in linen with a stripe of cotton near the selvage.

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Tied and dyed fabric
Wrinkles show where portion of cloth has been tied to resist the dye

Such a towel could not be sold for all linen; yet, its usefulness is not lessened by the small amount of cotton, which lowers the manufacturing cost. Towels are often made for hotels or institutions with the name woven in a colored band or in white. Unbleached towels are less expensive than bleached and should wear longer. Cotton and union towels are harder to launder, they do not let go of the dirt easily and are more difficult to keep white than linen.



Tricolette

Durability depends upon the quality of yarns and weave. A cotton huck may outwear an all-linen crash towel. If linen yarns are made of short fibres and loosely woven or weakened by chemical bleaching, the fabric will not give good service.

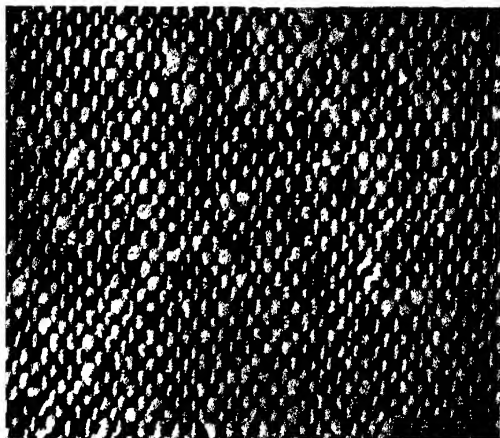
Tricolette (pr. tree-co-let). Fabric knitted from rayon. Plain or novelty effects in knitting. *Trico Sham** is similar to tricolette but of finer gauge. Width, 36" and 54".

Tricot (pr. tree-co, French "tricoter", to knit). Old name for Jersey cloth. Modern warp knit silk fabric. On the right

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side it appears like rib knitting and on the wrong side the ribs run cross-wise. Tends to shrink lengthwise. Not sold by the yard. Tricot for glove silk underwear is made in 3 grades or weights. Uses: underwear; cotton tricot is used for brassiers and girdles. Width, 14 ft.

Tricotine. Worsted dress goods, resembling gabardine, but woven with a double twill. Wears well but grows shiny. Very fine tricotine appears to be knitted. Uses: suits and dresses. Weave—twill. Width, 54".



Tweed

Tubing. Cotton or linen fabric, woven in tube form for pillow cases. Weave—plain. Width, 40", 42", 45".

Tub silk. See Wash silk.

Tulle. General term meaning a fine silk net. Similar to maline, with softer finish. Adapted to draping while maline makes stiff frills and bows on millinery or dress trimmings. Use: chiefly for wedding veils, also for party gowns. Weave—net. Width, 36", 72", 108".

Turkey red. Fast red on cotton made from vegetable madder or modern synthetic madder. Plain red calico dyed in this

way, called Turkey red. Madder dye originally brought from Turkey.

Turkish toweling. See Terry.

Tussah. See Pongee.

Tweed. Originally an all wool home-spun made in Scotland. Rough, coarse cloth made from worsted yarns containing wiry and heavy wools. Stock-or yarn-dyed. Very durable. Uses: coats and suitings, suitable for sports wear. Weave—plain, twill or herringbone twill. Typical designs are Gun Club (a large check over a small one) and Glen Check (similar to shepherd's check but in a variety of color combinations). Width, 54".

Twill. A fundamental weave admitting of many variations. Found in serge, denim, Canton flannel. Intersection of yarns form lines running to the right or left diagonally across the fabric.

Umbrella fabric. Made of silk or cotton or mixtures in plain or twill weave. Waterproofed; yarn-or piece-dyed; many colors; fancy borders. See Gloria.

Unfinished worsteds. Worsteds that have a nap developed on the surface which is given a very light shearing so that the woven pattern is obscured. Term, a misnomer because this process is a finish on worsteds which are ordinarily unfinished after weaving.

Union. Fabrics having warp and filling of different fibres, as union huck with cotton warp, linen filling.

Upholstery velour. See Velour.

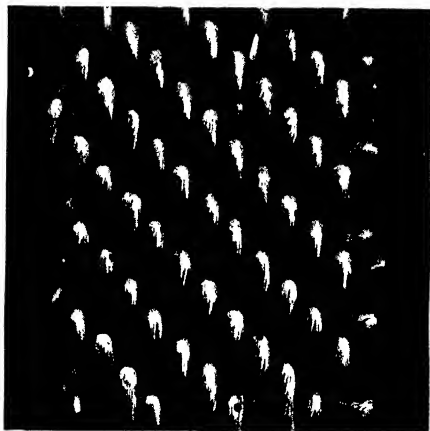
Upland cotton. General classification of all cotton grown in the highlands of the South. Short staple cotton, distinguished from long staple as Egyptian, Sea Island and Pima.

Vanity silk. Trade name for a kind of warp knit fabric used in underwear.

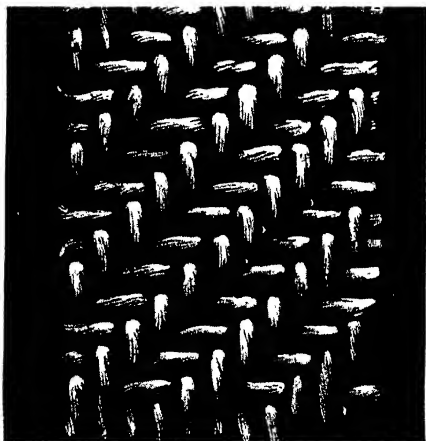
Veiling. Net fabric of cotton, silk or rayon. Fancy weaves and novelty patterns for face veils. Maline is a variety of veiling.

Velour or velours. (Fr. pr. ve-loor.)

1. General term for pile fabrics.
2. Drapery fabric with short pile, usually of mercerized cotton; also mohair and silk may be pressed flat (panned) or in figures. Rich looking and durable. Uses: hangings, couch covers, upholstery. Weave—pile. Width, 50", 54".



Twill Weave as in Denim



Twill Weave as in Serge

3. Woolen dress fabric, so called because of velvety texture due to dull rich looking nap. Catches dust. Poor qualities wear off and wrinkle. Uses: dresses, suits, coats. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

Velvet. Broad and inclusive term which covers all warp pile fabrics except plush and terry. Plush is a variety of velvet with a pile longer than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Velveteen is a general term that should cover all weft pile fabrics though it is usually defined as meaning a cotton velvet. All-silk velvets have a silk back. Most velvets have cotton back and silk pile. May have silk warp and cotton filling with silk pile called "silk warp" velvet. The ground weave may be plain, satin or twill, formed by warp and filling. The pile loops are carried over wires and cut with a knife blade fastened at the end of the wire or by shearing. Many velvets are woven double, face to face, and cut apart while still on the loom by a small knife which moves back and forth like a shuttle. Velveteens and corduroys are weft or filling pile fabrics, having the pile loops or floats cut by a knife after weaving.

1. **Brocaded velvet.** See Brocade.
 2. **Chiffon velvet.** Light weight, pile laid flat by pressing. Width, 40", 50".
 3. **Costume velvet.** Wide velveteen (cotton velvet of good quality). Better grades have highly mercerized pile; beautiful texture, durable. Width, 27", 36", 40", 44". Uses: dresses and suits.
 4. **Millinery or hat velvet.** Usually called Lyons velvet. Generally has an erect pile (silk) somewhat deeper than costume velvet. In poorer grades pile is not thick. Width, 17½", 18", 19", 24".
 5. **Mirror velvet.** Highly finished velvet produced by calendaring. Pile is pressed flat or in different directions.
 6. **Panne velvet.** Heavier, closer pile than chiffon velvet. High grade fabric having pile laid flat and pressed to give lustre. Weave—pile. Width, 18", 36".
 7. **Paon velvet.** Heavier than panne with more pile which is also laid flat. Used for millinery purposes. Width, 18".
- Velveteen.** Fabric with short cotton pile made in imitation of silk velvet. Uses: dresses, coats, hats, linings for drawers and cases, theatrical curtains. Weave—pile. Width, 18", 20", 21".

Venetian cloth. 1. Mercerized cotton fabric, heavier than and superior to sateen; warp face satin, same as farmer's satin. Uses: linings, petticoats, aprons, pillows. Weave—satin. Width, 36". Better grades for lining men's overcoats. Weave—satin or twill or combination in stripes. Width, 32", 36", 54".

2. Fine, soft wool dress goods, resembling *prunella* only softer. Somewhat fulled but weave is apparent. Uses: dresses, suits. Weave—twill or warp satin. Width, 52", 54".

Vicuña. Wool from a small goat-like animal in South America. Very rare. Sometimes this name is given to a soft wool fabric.

Vigoureux. Named for the inventor. Process of printing worsted fibres before spinning to give a mixed color effect. Now used as a name of a fabric which shows a dark and light effect produced by *vigoureux* yarns.

Virgin wool. Any wool which has not been previously manufactured into cloth.

Viscose. See Rayon. One of the processes by which rayon is produced.

Viyella.* See Flannel. *Clydella**, a similar fabric contains less wool.

Voile. Thin, transparent, clinging fabric. Dainty and durable.

1. **Cotton.** White, dyed, or printed. Good quality made from two-ply yarns, tightly twisted; inferior quality of single yarns which becomes fuzzy and is difficult to handle in sewing. Used for dresses, undergarments. Curtain voile is usually heavier than dress voile. Weave—plain or with stripe or figure in mercerized cotton or rayon. Width, 36", 40".

2. **Rayon.** White, dyed or printed. Used for dresses and curtains. Weave—plain. Width, 40".

3. **Silk.** Plain or printed. Delicate texture but durable. Used as georgette for afternoon and evening dresses. Weave—plain. Width, 40".

4. **Wool.** Thin, smooth and wiry. Made from worsted yarns, very tightly twisted. Durable, does not wrinkle, sheds dust. Used for dresses when in style. Weave—plain. Width, 42", 50".

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Wale. Lengthwise line or loops which corresponds to direction of warp in woven fabric. Shows on right side of jersey and on both sides of rib knitting.

Warp. Set of yarns which run lengthwise in a piece of cloth. See End.

Warp knit fabrics. Used in gloves, underwear, and some hose. Made on a special knitting frame which produces a flatter, closer and less elastic material than other knit goods as plain or rib fabric. Some coats, suits and blankets, made of warp knit fabric and napped. Glove silk underwear is made of milanese or tricot. *Vanitiesilk* is a trade name. *Swami cloth*,* a trade name for a fabric used in brassieres; made of cotton, silk or rayon or combinations.

Warp pile. Fabrics woven so that an extra set of warp yarns form the pile.

Warp print or shadow print. Silks, ribbons and cretonnes woven with plain filling on a printed warp which gives a faint and shadowy design. See Chiné.

Wash silk. Fabrics finished for washing. Shirtings and dress fabrics in plain and novelty weaves. Usually 33".

Waste silk. Nails left after combing the unreelable filaments in the cocoon for spun silk. Carded and spun like cotton and used as silk shoddy in low grade mixtures or in novelty goods requiring a dull, limp effect. Used in cartridge cloth for machine guns.

Watered. See Moiré.

Waterproofing. Process of rendering fabrics waterproof or moisture repellent; the latter describes most so-called waterproof fabrics. Produced by treatment with aluminum salts. Actual waterproofing done by impregnating fabric with solution of crude rubber or preparation of oils and paraffin. See *Cravenette**.

Weave. The interlacing of warp and filling yarns with each other to form cloth.

Web. Refers to warp or partly woven cloth in the loom.

Weft knit. Fabric constructed by simple knitting process as distinguished from warp knitting. A broken yarn causes a runner.

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Warp print or shadow print cretonne
Note the printed warp

Weight of cloth. Many fabrics are sold by weight as wool goods for men's suits. Ex.: 8 oz. serge. See Duck.

Weighting. Addition of any substance to increase natural weight of fabric. Usually refers to weighted or "loaded" silks which contain metallic salts as chlorides or sulphates of iron, tin, aluminum or magnesium. Rice powder or sugar solution may increase weight of silk. Cotton or linen may be weighted with sizing, China clay, etc.

Welt. Hem or garter top of hose.

Whip cord. Twill with pronounced diagonal cord. See Gabardine.

Width. 1. Distance between two selvages of cloth. 2. Edges of flat knit fabric.

Wigan. Canvas-like cotton fabric, closer than crinoline, in varying degrees of stiffness. Colors, black, white, gray and tan. Uses: interlining for front of men's coats. Weave—plain. Width, 34".

Wild silk. Coarse, tan or natural color filament produced by species of silk worm which cannot be cultivated. Found in pongee.

Willow. Two-ply millinery fabric made from fine strips of woody fibre woven and pasted to crinoline. There are three grades; one stiff, one medium stiff and one without crinoline back. Originally made in Italy and Bohemia, but since the War largely in Japan. Uses: hat frames for velvet and cloth hats. Made in sheets, 24", 30".

Wilton. Kind of carpet, first made in England; cut pile fabric; back usually of cotton, may be hemp or jute; pile of woolen yarns or of worsted for the better grades, called Royal or French Wilton. Colors in pattern controlled by Jacquard loom. Carpet by running yard 27" wide or rugs made to standard sizes. The following, most commonly used: 27" by 54", 36" by 63", 4'6" by 7'6", 6' by 9', 8'3" by 10'6", 9' by 12', 9' by 15', 9' by 18'.

Woof. Same as weft or filling.

Woolen. 1. Cloth which has been fullled or shrunk after weaving, and finished by brushing or napping, shearing and polishing to a greater or less degree. Broadcloth and chinchilla cloth are examples. 2. Yarn used for knitting or weaving made from fibres (usually short and curly)

which have been mixed loosely before spinning. They tend to shrink more than worsted yarns.

Worsted. 1. Cloth made from worsted yarns as serge and gabardine. There is little finish after weaving which leaves a smooth surface with distinct weave. 2. Yarn made from fibres (preferably long and hair-like) which have been laid parallel before spinning. It is possible to combine some short fibres with long ones, but true worsted contains long wools. Worsted yarns are superior to woolen for knitting and carpets. They are necessary to produce a worsted type of cloth (see above).

Yard goods or yardage. Cloth sold by the running yard as distinguished from made-up garments, rugs, blankets, bed spreads, etc.

Yarn. A continuous strand of spun fibres used for weaving or knitting. Distinguished from thread, composed of two or more yarns (ply) united by twisting. Thread is used for sewing, not for weaving.

Yarn-dyed. Fabrics, the yarns of which were dyed before weaving.

Zephyr. 1. Fabrics of light and delicate texture described by this term. See Gingham. 2. Light weight yarn for knitting, crocheting and needlework.

Zephyrized. Knit underwear manufacturers have agreed to use this term to indicate a light weight bleached knit fabric.

Zibeline. Origin, "zibeline" meaning fur or pelt of a sable. Heavy woolen fabric having a long hairy nap laid down on the surface. Stock-or yarn-dyed; fulled, napped, brushed; durable, depending upon quality; hairs tend to wear off the surface. Uses: coats and suits. Weave—twill. Width, 54".

PART II
TEXTILE TESTS

II

TEXTILE TESTS*

The Purpose of Textile Testing

The composition of the material is the information most frequently sought. This is because textile fibres have certain qualities which their substitutes do not entirely duplicate. A substitute is usually less expensive than the original fibre and for many purposes may be equally desirable. When sold on its own merits there is no cause for complaint.

An adulteration means the employment of materials or ingredients which masquerade as those of greater worth. If cotton is pretending to be wool, the purchaser would like to know the truth.

Practical Analysis of Fabrics

To know a fabric is to know its characteristics, composition, uses, advantages and disadvantages.

All staple materials are in demand because of certain desirable qualities. French serge, for example, is durable, holds its shape, sheds dust, is inconspicuous, conservative looking. Velour, a wool dress fabric, is wanted, when in vogue, because it has a rich texture, is warm and durable. Linen dress goods has a crispness and freshness which no other fibre can imitate. Yet, these same materials have inherent faults which should be recognized by the purchaser. No test is needed to prove that French serge will wear shiny, that velour will pick up dust and that linen will wrinkle.

Knit fabrics are desirable because they are warm, soft, elastic, absorbent, light in weight, porous, easily washed, require no ironing and are durable. For certain purposes, however, they cannot compete with woven materials which

*A thorough analysis may include all the following tests in comparing two or more fabrics: width, weight per square yard, character, size and twist of yarn, composition of yarns on percentage basis, character of fibres, yarn count, weave, tensile strength, and abrasion tests, determination of dressing, filling or weighting, fading tests (fastness to light washing, perspiration, spotting) and shrinkage.

will keep out the wind, hold their shape (not become baggy) and give a trim tailored effect not possible in knitted goods.

Another quality of the fabric must not be overlooked, namely, the appeal of fashion or beauty. It is usually registered in the price. Quick passing novelties reflect the value of style demand in their initial cost and later in the "marked down price." Materials appear every season which sell because they are new, unusual, novel or beautiful. Their purchasers are not primarily concerned with durability, warmth, non-wrinkling or dust-shedding properties.

Every estimate of the value of a fabric must take into account its particular use. For example, tarlatan, a net-like fabric, is adapted to many uses for which other materials are unsuited; yet, it has little strength, will not launder and will fade. A cotton and wool mixture may be more desirable than a wool article because of the lowered cost and the decreased tendency to shrink.

Identification of Fibres

Characteristics

Wool has a springiness, or resiliency, which cotton does not possess. There is a distinct hardness and heaviness about wool cloth which contains cotton. Its presence may not lessen the strength or wearing quality of the cloth. In fact a tightly spun cotton yarn has greater strength than a light-weight, loose wool yarn. Cotton mixtures are usually inferior to all wool because they tend to soil readily, to fade and wrinkle. They give less warmth and are not so beautiful. Some fabrics because of their very nature demand the use of soft delicate fibres. Challis is such a material, while tweed contains coarse, wiry wools. Two grades of the same type of cloth may present a different effect. For example, a soft, light-weight, smooth French serge may be contrasted with a coarse, wiry storm serge. An excellent zibeline may be soft to the touch and rich in appearance, due to the quality of wool used, while a lower grade of the same fabric may be harsh and unattractive because of inferior manufactured fibres.

Cotton tends to be inflammable, is non-absorbent, and soils readily. These qualities are exaggerated in unbleached cotton due to the natural oil or wax in the fibre. Absorbent

cotton has been purified so that it absorbs moisture readily. Cotton is dull and limp contrasted with wool or linen. In a mixture it usually appears dead white while wool is creamy; linen shows a lustre and creaminess peculiar to itself. Mercerized cotton soils less readily than cotton, because it is smoother. It takes and holds dye better, is stronger and more lustrous.

Linen is characterized by its smoothness, cleanliness, coolness, whiteness, crispness and lustre. The quality desired in towels and handkerchiefs is absorbency. When linen cannot be had, a union fabric, as a union huck towel, is preferable to cotton huck. Linen for bed sheets is a luxury. In warm climates it is valued for its coolness but is not so desirable in a damp climate because it absorbs moisture. For table damask linen is preeminent from the standpoint of beauty. Cotton may replace it for economy and utility.

Silk, when pure, is the strongest textile fibre known. Many silk fabrics do not justify this statement. They split or drop to pieces after brief wear. They are not pure silk but have absorbed (usually in the dyeing operation) chemicals which, when dried in the silk, crystallize and cut the fibres; or when in contact with perspiration or salt air, decompose, destroy the fibre.

Rayon should not pass for silk because it is less expensive and less strong. On the other hand, rayon deserves its own place as a textile material. It is not to be despised but rather welcomed as a fifth textile fibre, the product of the chemist's skill. Because it is manufactured from cellulose (cotton or wood pulp), it has the nature of the vegetable fibres. It can never be like silk because its chemical composition is different. The two fibres can usually be distinguished by physical characteristics; rayon has a higher lustre or gloss than silk. If two pieces of cloth or skeins of yarn are compared (other factors being equal), the rayon is heavier. If two fibres or filaments are compared (even with the naked eye), rayon is coarser (larger in diameter) than silk (except acetate rayon). It feels stiffer, is less elastic; breaks more readily, showing lack of strength. A peculiar quality, not found in any of the natural fibres, is its loss of strength when wet and complete regain when dried. This fact must be borne in mind

when washing materials made of rayon. They should be handled very carefully while wet. Rayon in white has an advantage over silk where materials must be washed frequently; it remains white after repeated washings, whereas silk turns yellow.

Physical Tests

Creasing

If a fabric is creased between the fingers lengthwise or crosswise the sharpness of the crease indicates somewhat the kind of fibres present. This test is obviously not entirely reliable. It is most useful in the case of a fabric which cannot be cut (as a ready to wear garment). Linen creases more readily and holds creases longer than cotton. If a large amount of sizing is present this test is useless. Cotton creases while wool or silk (unweighted) springs back into its original form.

Examination of Yarns

The composition of cloth may often be ascertained by unraveling two sides of a sample. The wool yarns are springy and lustrous compared with cotton. They take the dye differently. This is apparent in many mixed suitings where the warp is cotton and filling wool. In a shepherd's check the white cotton yarns are dead white and the wool is creamy. Certain fabrics always have cotton warp as brilliantine, mohair and *Palm Beach* cloth.

Cotton and linen are combined by using cotton warp and linen filling. Such fabrics are known as "union." This combination occurs in towels. It is fairly easy to recognize union (cotton warp, linen filling) toweling if two sides can be fringed. The cotton yarns appear dead white, dull and soft while the linen are stiffer, more lustrous and often creamy in color. An experienced person can readily tell by touch and appearance where cotton and linen have been thus combined. Very rarely are the two fibres twisted together in the yarn.

It may be a question as to whether the material is linen or cotton. All linens do not have equal lustre. In fact some mercerized fabrics have a much higher lustre than linens they seek to imitate. This is true of linen finish suitings and also of fine mercerized handkerchiefs.

Technical authorities describe many tests for linen. Most

of them tell how to identify a union fabric (cotton warp, linen filling). This is fairly simple without the aid of chemicals, if the cloth can be flinged. The cotton yarns appear dull and limp while the linen yarns are more lustrous and stiff.

Silk and Wool may be combined in poplin, bengaline, silk warp henrietta, silk warp flannel and in many novelty fabrics. The warp is usually silk and the filling wool. In brocades the filling may be silk which is thrown to the surface in a design.

There is a large class of fabrics which combine cotton warp with spun silk filling. Silk and cotton crepe are of this type; also trade marked fabrics as *Seco*, *A.B.C.*, *Aledo*, etc. Many novelty effects occur in fancy stripes and Jacquard patterns.

Rayon is frequently combined with cotton in knitted and woven fabrics. Sweaters of rayon with mercerized cotton on the wrong side are said to be plated.

Rayon is sometimes combined with silk as in metalline, a gauze-like material used for trimmings. The warp is of silk in the gum, and the filling, rayon, untwisted in the yarn so that it reflects light as if it were metallic.

Examination of Fibres

The first, easiest and most practical test is to ravel yarns from the fabric and untwist them in order to observe the fibres. This will show the kind of fibres better than breaking the yarn abruptly. For example, the wool filling in silk poplin is so tightly twisted that it breaks like cotton. However, if the yarn is merely untwisted, the fibres appear kinky and show a spring or resiliency absent in cotton. Likewise, the difference between silk and rayon may be determined by the way in which the fibres break after the yarn has been untwisted. (See rayon.)

In ready-made garments, it is often possible to get a yarn from a seam or pocket where a sample for a chemical test could not be obtained. The breaking test is not infallible. If wool and cotton are mixed in the yarn another method must be used. (See chemical tests.)

In the case of a highly napped blanket, the cotton nap may be distinguished from wool by moistening the finger and brushing it across the nap. Cotton will lie down while wool will spring back and not absorb the moisture.

To compare rayon with silk untwist the yarns from the fabric in question and notice the size and stiffness of the fibres. Silk is finer and softer than rayon except in the case of *celanese** which closely resembles silk.

Linen yarns, if untwisted and slowly drawn apart, end in a long point of varying lengths, while cotton breaks more abruptly with a flaring, brush-like end. This test is not dependable because a highly mercerized yarn behaves like linen in this respect.

Many other combinations of fibres are made and many more are possible. Wild silk is woven with cultivated silk. Jute, flax, hemp, and cotton are mixed in yarns. Novelty weaves in wool goods offer the greatest opportunity for mixtures of fibres. In one piece of cloth as many as five kinds of fibres have been found, to say nothing of the various grades of one fibre. Microscopic tests must be used to distinguish the kinds of fibres in a mixture.

Burning yarns

If a cotton warp or cotton stripes in the warp have been woven with wool filling it is very easy to ravel the cloth and burn each set of yarns. Cotton burns with a flash, like paper leaving no deposit. Wool burns more slowly, forming a bead at the end and giving off an odor like burning hair or feathers. The odor is due to the sulphur in its composition.

Combinations of silk and cotton (cotton warp and silk filling as *A.B.C.** or silk warp and cotton filling as poplin) are easy to identify. Separate warp and filling yarns and burn them; the cotton will flash up quickly, leaving no deposit, while the silk will burn more slowly and form a bead at the end. (Exception, weighted silk.)

Rayon yarns when burned act like cotton, flaming up instantly with no deposit**, while silk burns like wool (animal fibre), leaving a bead at the end (exception—see Finishes).

Moisture Test

An old fashioned test for linen was to moisten the finger and place it under the material. If the moisture readily penetrated

***Celanese** or acetate rayon is the exception. This material does not burn like a vegetable fibre but melts and sputters forming a hard black knob which is similar to the residue from burned silk.

the cloth it was pronounced linen. The same test will give a similar result if tried on fine cotton, as batiste. There are many mercerized fabrics which respond to the test as if they were linen. On the other hand some linens are finished with a sizing which prevents the spread of moisture. Therefore, this test is of little value in identifying linen.

Chemical Tests

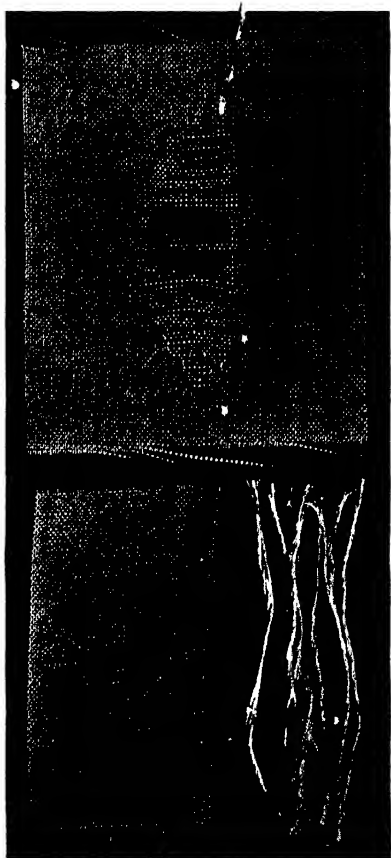
Lye Test

When cotton has been mixed with wool in the yarn it is necessary to use a chemical test. A simple home method may be employed. Place a sample (any convenient size) in a granite pan or cup and cover with a lye solution (one level tablespoon of lye to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water). Cover and boil 15 minutes. The wool will be completely destroyed and the cotton left. Wash the remainder in dilute acetic acid (vinegar), and rinse. If an all wool piece is tried it will be completely dissolved. Silk, an animal fibre will also be destroyed. Shepherd checks combine cotton with wool in various ways. In many covert cloths the fine white yarn in the warp is cotton twisted around wool. This test reveals the amount and arrangement of cotton, linen or rayon. It is most satisfactory when the mixture contains one-fourth to one-half or more of cotton.

In the laboratory a 5 per cent solution of caustic potash or soda is used. The sample may be boiled in a beaker or evaporating dish and the residue washed in very dilute acetic acid. For quantitative analysis giving the percentage of cotton and wool see Woolman and McGowan "Textiles."

Flat Iron Test

Another simple test for the amateur to try on wool and cotton mixtures requires a 2 per cent solution of sulphuric acid and a hot iron. Place a drop of acid (using a glass rod) in the centre of the sample and put it between layers of paper to protect the sample and the table from the heat. Press with a hot iron. This test has the opposite effect of the previous one. Here the cotton is destroyed and the wool left. As soon as the vegetable fibres (cotton or rayon) have been blackened or charred, rub the sample in the hands. The cotton will dis-



Action of chemicals on cotton and wool mixture
(Upper) Flat iron test
(Lower) Lye test

integrate leaving the wool. Hold to the light and note the results. This test is not so satisfactory when there is very little wool in the sample.

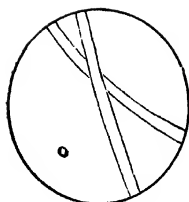
Microscopic Test

When a small amount of either wool or cotton is present in a mixture, when there are several kinds of fibres or when the quality of the fibres, as wool, is in question, micro-analysis is more satisfactory than a chemical test.

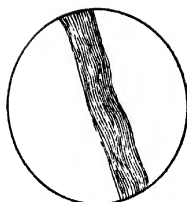
In some cases a sample for a chemical test cannot be obtained as in a knitted garment. A yarn may be pulled out where it will not show, and from it fibres may be secured for microscopic mounts. A little practice in the use of the compound microscope will enable any one to recognize the typical fibres. (P. 126.) There are cases where the opinion of an expert is needed. Much experience is necessary to judge the quality of wool fibres or the degree of mercerization. Fibres should be taken from warp and filling yarns and from several yarns in the case of plaids or mixtures. Not more than 5 or 6 fibres should be placed upon the slide at one time. Twenty or more mounts may be required to decide the percentage of fibres present.

This method of analysis is much slower than a chemical test but is more accurate and in some cases the only test to use. **Wool** fibres show epidermal scales which appear faintly in mohair. **Cotton** is a hollow fibre with a thin cell wall, flattened and twisted. The number of twists per inch vary widely in different grades of cotton. **Mercerized cotton** has a thickened cell wall with a part or most of the twists removed. The degree of mercerization determines the absence of twists. The straightness of the fibres causing them to reflect light gives mercerized yarns and fabrics a sheen resembling silk.

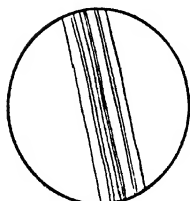
The only reliable test when in doubt about **linens** is to use the microscope. It is not difficult to tell cotton fibres which are spirally twisted from the long, straight, jointed linen fibres characterized by their tapering ends. The fibres may or may not show joints similar to those in bamboo. **Ramie** which in the yarn resembles linen is much broader and more irregular in structure.



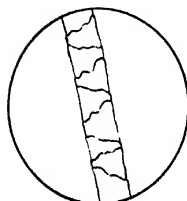
SILK



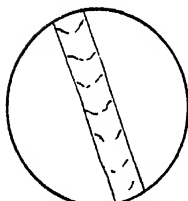
WILD SILK



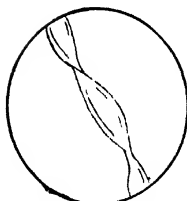
RAYON



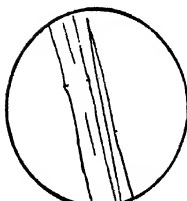
WOOL



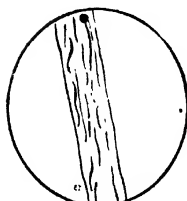
MOHAIR



COTTON



FLAX



RAMIE

Microscopic drawings

These fibres are typical. Many variations occur. The viscose type of rayon is represented. Other types of rayon are finer, varying in diameter

Silk is like a solid glass rod with smooth surface reflecting light. At the beginning and the end of the cocoon the filament is not so uniform and may show uneven surface and



Courtesy of Spencer Lens Company

Microscope
Necessary in final analysis of some fabrics

markings due to the irregularity of the flow of fibroin from the head of the silk worm. This however, is not typical of the best silk. **Wild silk** is easily distinguished from cultivated silk. The former is broader, and has fine parallel lines. **Rayon**

is usually broad with markings lengthwise as shown on page 126. By the newer methods of manufacture it is possible to stretch the moist filaments giving them approximately the diameter of silk. It is impossible now to tell silk from some varieties of rayon by the microscopic test.

Yarn* Count in Cloth

In comparing two grades of cloth for durability, the closeness of weave is an important factor. This is determined by counting the number of warp and filling yarns per inch. It is usually done with a small "pick glass" or "linen tester." This magnifying glass has an opening at the base $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch square. By counting the number of yarns in this space and multiplying by 4 or 2 respectively the count per inch is obtained. The accompanying illustration shows a type of thread counting micrometer which facilitates the work.

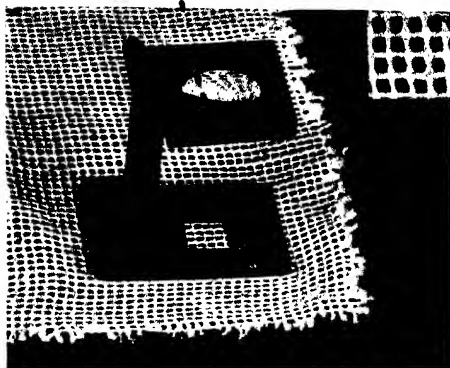
For practice in making the yarn count, it is desirable to choose two fabrics whose texture is so different that the contrast in yarn count will be easily understood. Take, for example, calico† and batiste. Count (using tester) the number of warp yarns in one inch of calico at five different places. Record the average. Repeat for filling yarns. Compare with warp and filling count (taken in the same way) in batiste. Count $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space and multiply by 4.

Calico		Batiste	
Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling
17	13	21	18
16	12	21	18
17	13	21	18
17	13	21	18
Average $17 \times 4 = 68$ $13 \times 4 = 52$		$21 \times 4 = 84$ $18 \times 4 = 72$	
Calico 68×52 - Difference 16			
Batiste 84×72 - Difference 12			

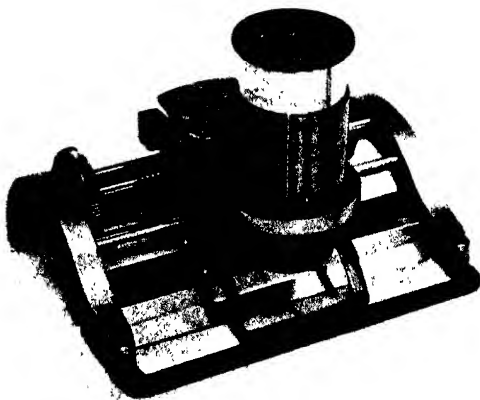
*Yarn—The so-called threads of which cloth is made are technically named "yarns" to distinguish them from sewing thread composed of many yarns twisted together. The yarns running lengthwise of the cloth (parallel with the selvage) are called warp yarns or warp ends, and the crosswise yarns (those filled in by the shuttle in weaving) are called "filling" or filling yarns. Filling is also called woof or weft.

For convenience and accuracy the term "yarn" will be used.

†Calico and batiste each vary widely in yarn count depending upon the grade of fabric. A typical medium grade of each was chosen for this count.



Pick glass (cloth glass, linen glass or tester)
 1/4" opening—magnification, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dia. The count in this sample
 is 20×20



Thread counting micrometer
 An instrument of this type facilitates the counting of yarns in cloth

The following points will be observed. Batiste has a greater number of warp and filling yarns to the inch than calico. The relation of warp to filling is closer in batiste (84x72) than in calico (63x52). In other words, the strength of batiste lengthwise and crosswise is more nearly uniform than in calico where the filling yarns are fewer in relation to warp. The calico has less strength crosswise than lengthwise (other factors being equal). It will further be noted that the yarns in calico are uneven in size, are lumpy and fuzzy. Those in batiste are more uniform in size and smoothness.

The above observations explain the difference in the cost of the two fabrics.

After contrasting calico and batiste, two grades of the same fabric, as sheeting, may be compared to determine which has the higher yarn count. This test is useful in checking up on goods ordered from specified sample.

Finishes

Many **cotton fabrics** and most **table linens** are given elaborate finishing processes after they leave the loom. In fact, the warp yarns before weaving are treated with a thin starch in order that they may be strengthened for the excessive strain of rapid weaving. This is true of the thinnest cheesecloth which apparently contains no starch. Fabrics may be treated to a size made of starch (wheat, potato, rice, corn, or sago) to which is added a filler as chalk, China clay or magnesium. When pressed between heavy rollers (see Calendering p. 28), the cloth presents a firm appearance, and may or may not be substantial underneath. The simplest way to discover the fabric minus the finish is to rub briskly a corner of the material, releasing the starch and other filling. By holding the cloth to the light it is easy to distinguish a close firm weave from a loose one held together by starch. Good quality in damask depends upon fine yarns and close weave. A loosely woven piece, starched and polished to look heavy, will lose its beauty with washing.

Most modern **silks** are weighted, *i. e.*, contain metallic salts as iron sulphate or stannous (tin) chloride. Some of these silks give satisfactory wear. One authority describes it as a "chemical fine art" to weight silks and not impair their strength. Chemically weighted silk may give reasonable wear

but it is not comparable with old fashioned silk (pure) which was often in service upwards of twenty years.

When silk splits lengthwise, it has evidently been yarn-dyed and the filling yarns only have received the bath of metallic salts. The warp yarns must be strong to stand the strain of weaving. Therefore, it is customary to weight the filling. Contrary to popular opinion, a stiff silk, as taffeta, does not necessarily indicate the presence of metallic weighting, nor a soft silk, as messaline, always imply the absence of weighting.

By creasing a silk fabric or ribbon lengthwise the presence of weighting can often be detected. In fact, when the silk has been tendered, mere creasing will cause it to split.

An unweighted silk burns like wool, forming a bead at the end, while weighted silk retains its form. The metallic deposit on the yarns prevents the flame from reaching the silk, therefore the silk does not burn. Unfortunately, this test will not reveal the lasting quality of the silk, for a piece may refuse to burn and yet give reasonable wear. It merely distinguishes a pure silk from one which contains metallic weighting. Metallic salts are not the only substances used to add weight to silk. Sugar, glucose, gelatin, glycerin, and paraffin are used for this purpose and to produce certain effects in finishing. Such treatment does not weaken the silk. Pongee, free from metallic weighting, is sometimes filled with a dressing of rice powder to make it appear heavy.

Wash silks as a class are usually not weighted. One can be reasonably sure that China silk, habutæ, pongee, and silk shirting will be free from metallic weighting. Fabrics combining silk and cotton, as cotton back satin, or silk and wool, (as poplin) generally have pure silk warp.

Silks as a rule are finished with some softening or stiffening agent as glycerine, wax or oil, gum arabic, dextrin, etc. This explains water spotting. The drops of water either do not mix with the oily constituent, or tend to dilute the sizing. The water spots may sometimes be removed by steaming or simply rubbing the silk in the hands.

Sizing and a high polish are not always deceptive. They are essential to certain fabrics as lining cambric and sign cloth. Likewise, the finishing process on table linen (see Beetling) is necessary to produce the smooth, leather-like surface on a

good table damask. Unless table linen has been put through this process, the laundry cannot bring out the characteristic polish on the cloth.

Tensile Strength

Fabrics purchased according to specifications are tested for strength on instruments designed for the purpose. Two or more fabrics being compared for quantity buying, as for a shirt factory, may be given a tensile strength test. The strength of a fabric is often used as a selling point.

Tensile strength depends upon the length and uniformity of fibres, size and twist of yarn and closeness of weave. A single ply yarn of long fibres however tightly twisted will not equal in strength a 2 or 3-ply yarn of the same specifications. This fact applies to yarns of which cloth is woven or knitted as well as to sewing thread and rope. A tensile strength record tells what strain the cloth will bear but it does not tell what effect laundering will have upon the life of the fabric nor does it tell the effect of surface wear.

Surface Wear

In some technical laboratories instruments are used to give the fabric an abrasion test which wears the surface in much the same way that constant rubbing wears on elbows, knees and coat fronts. Such tests are not possible for amateurs. The subject of surface wear is important especially in the case of wool coats and suits.

The shine which always develops on French serge is due to the nature of the material and cannot be prevented. The fine combed worsted yarns are very smooth; they are closely woven, producing a flat surface. The friction from ordinary wear produces greater smoothness, which finally reflects the light. Frequent sponging, steaming and brushing tends to dull the shiny surface. When all projecting fibre ends have been worn down the cloth remains permanently lustrous. The shine is less apparent on a worsted suit of shepherd's check or a mixture than on navy blue or black.

Laundry Tests

Cotton and linen fabrics are worn out largely by washing. The effect of the laundering process on materials is the sub-

ject of much scientific investigation. Tests are made in many laundries for data on the wearing quality of certain fabrics, for example, sheets and men's collars. If one brand shows greater endurance, that one will be favored in future purchases.

Color tests are also carried on by progressive laundrymen. Their national organization maintains a research laboratory for the solution of many problems in which manufacturers of textiles are becoming interested.

Much popular instruction about the washing of rayon is given through advertisements and by sales people. Rayon should be handled carefully when wet, not rubbed or pulled or twisted violently. It is not permanently weakened but regains its strength on drying.

Mercerized fabrics are soft and should not be starched. The exception is mercerized table damask which is sized to give it the stiffness of linen. Mercerized curtain fabrics should be kept soft for beauty. The use of little starch however will keep them clean longer.

Wool fabrics should not be subjected to extreme heat because of their tendency to shrink. It is not always possible to tell which garment or article will shrink most because some wools have a greater tendency to shrink than others and some have been so treated in the bleaching process that they react differently from other wools which appear to be of the same quality.

The setting of colors in wash goods has long been thought to be accomplished by soaking the garment or article in salt water, vinegar or a solution of borax, alum, Epsom salt, salt Petre, etc. Extensive laboratory experiments have proven this test a fallacy. Colored materials were washed without treatment and duplicates soaked in the various solutions recommended. Both were dried in the sun. The processes had no permanent effect upon the staying power of the colors.

Sun Fading

There is a test for the effect of sunlight on colored fabrics which can be made in the laboratory by means of an instrument called the *Fade-ometer*. A violet carbon arc light accomplishes the fading in a short time. This is the only ac-

curate way to make such determinations because natural sunlight requires too much time for a practical test, and the degree of sunlight at one time of year or in one locality cannot be compared with another time or place. The increasing number of guaranteed colors on the market promises to eliminate to a large extent the difficulty of sun fading.

Some Unsolved Problems

There are complaints about the service of materials which so far have not been answered.

Some high grade woolen fabrics wrinkle. Soft delicate fibres are used which lack the resiliency of the coarser wools. Tests have been made to ascertain the wrinkling properties of coatings by making them slightly damp and subjecting them to pressure for a period which would correspond to sitting as in a theatre.

Some materials tend to sag and others to pull out at seams or to snag and rough up. The shrinkage of woolens and the sunburning of curtains are two other serious problems not yet solved.

PART III

CLASSIFICATION OF FABRICS

A—BY CLOTH STRUCTURE

B—BY FABRIC NAMES

C—TRADE NAMES

III

A.—CLASSIFICATION OF FABRICS—BY CLOTH STRUCTURE

WEAVES

Fundamental

- Plain as in sheeting (page 81).
- Twill as in serge (page 108).
- Twill as in denim (page 108).
- Satin (warp face) as in satin (page 89).
- Satin (filling face) as in sateen (page 89).

Modifications of Fundamental Weaves

- Rib (plain) as in poplin (page 83).
- Basket (plain) as in friar's cloth (page 52).
- Herringbone (twill) as in fancy suiting (page 59).
- (Many varieties of twill.)

Figure Weaves

- Geometric as in birdseye and huck (pages 24, 61).
- Jacquard as in table damask, silk brocade, tapestry, etc. (pages 41, 27, 99).
- Figures introduced on leno weave (page 68).
- Lappet (embroidered dot as in dotted swiss) (page 97).
- Swivel (dot or figure not embroidered, as in some swiss and voile) (page 97).

Other Weaves

- Leno as in marquissette (page 69).
- Pile (page 54).
- Uncut as in Brussels carpet (page 100).
- Looped as in Turkish toweling (page 102).
- Cut (warp pile) as in velvet and plush (page 109).
- Cut (weft pile) as in velveteen and corduroy (page 36).
- Double cloth as in double faced chinchilla (page 45).

Combination Weaves

- Plain with satin stripe.
- Plain with twill stripe.

NOTE: Many novelty weaves cannot be classified.

KNIT STRUCTURE

Plain knit stitch as in jersey and tricolette (page 65).

Rib stitch as in Swiss rib underwear and hosiery tops (page 87).

Warp knitting as in Milanese (page 76).

(Many novelty effects in knitting.)

NETS AND LACES

Filet net—related to leno weave (page 76).

Bobbinet net—woven like chicken fence wire (page 75).

(Many varieties of plain and fancy nets.)

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF FABRICS
AS FOUND IN THE AVERAGE DRY GOODS STORE***

**Art Needlework—Domestics and Bedding—Draperies
Linens**—Linings—Mechanical Fabrics—Millinery—Miscellaneous—Neckwear and Veilings—Rugs—Silks and Velvets—Wash Goods—Wool Dress Goods**

ART NEEDLEWORK

Ada or Java canvas
Art linen

Cross-stitch or Penelope canvas
Hardanger cloth

DOMESTICS AND BEDDING

Art ticking	Crêpe
Bathrobe cloth	Denim
Birdseye	<i>Devonshire</i>
Bunting	Diaper cloth
Calico	Drilling
Cambric	Duck
Canton flannel	Eiderdown
Challis	Flannel
Chambray	Flannelette
Cheesecloth	Galatea
Cheviot shirting	Gauze (surgeon's or hospital)
Cottonade	Gingham
Cotton covert	Hickory shirting

*Mechanical and Miscellaneous fabrics are exceptions, not found in dry goods stores as a rule.

**All fabrics sold at the linen counter.

<i>Indian Head*</i>	Pajania cloth
Japanese crêpe	Percalé
Jean	Plissé
Khaki	<i>Ripplette*</i>
Kimono crêpe	<i>Romper cloth*</i>
Kimono flannel	Rubber sheeting
Long cloth	Seersucker
Middy twill	<i>Serpentine crêpe*</i>
Mosquito netting	Sheeting
Muslin	Tarlatan
Nainsook	Ticking
Oilcloth	<i>Viyella flannel*</i>
Outing flannel	

DRAPERIES

Armure	Holland shade cloth
Artificial leather	Madras
Art ticking	Marquissette
Austrian shade cloth	Mohair plush
Awning stripe	Monk's cloth
Bobbinet net	Novelty net
Brocade	Oilcloth
Brocatelle	Printed linen
Burlap	Rep
Calfe net	Sateen
Casement cloth	Scrim
Chintz	Shiki rep
Crash	Silkalinc
Cretonne	<i>Soiesette*</i>
Damask	<i>Stafford cloth</i>
Denim	Swiss
Druid's cloth	Taffeta
Felt	Tapestry
Filet net	Terry
Fortuny print	Theatrical gauze
Friar's cloth	Toile de Jouy
Frisé	Velour
Glazed chintz•	Voile
Grenadine	

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

LINENS**

Art linen	Grass cloth
<i>Basco</i> * •	Holland
Butchers' linen	Honeycomb toweling
Cambric	Huck toweling
Canton linen or Grass cloth	Lawn (handkerchief)
Crash	Momic
Damask	Sheeting
Embroidery linen	Silence cloth (felt)
Felt (cotton)	Terry
Glass toweling	Turkish toweling

LININGS

Alpaca	Merveilleux
<i>Buly Chine</i> *	Percaline
Cambric	Saten
Canvas	Serge (cotton or mohair)
Coutil	Silesia
Crinoline	Silk and cotton fabrics as
Hair cloth	<i>A. B. C.,* Seco, Silcot,*</i> etc.
<i>Heatherbloom</i>	Silkalene
Lawn	<i>Soiesette</i> *
<i>Lingette</i> *	Venetian
Lustrine	Wigan

MECHANICAL FABRICS

Bolting cloth	Felt
Duck	Sign cloth

MILLINERY

Buckram	Mourning crêpe
Cape net	Panama cloth
Crinoline	Rice net
Duck cloth	Tarlatan
Flexible net	Velvet
Hatters' plush	Willow

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**All fabrics sold at the linen counter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Balloon cloth	Tire fabric
Bolting cloth	

NECKWEAR AND VEILINGS

Blond net	Metalline
Bobbinet net	Point d'esprit net
Georgette	Silk net
Maline	Tulle
Metal cloth	Veiling

RUGS

Axminster	<i>Klearflax</i>
Brussels (body)	Scotch wool
Chenille	Smyrna
Fibre	Tapestry Brussels
Grass (<i>Crex</i>)	<i>Thread and Thrum*</i>
Ingrain	Wilton

SILKS AND VELVETS

Armure	Messaline
<i>Baronette satin*</i>	Moire
Bengaline	Ottoman
Brocade	Peau de Soie
Charmeuse	Plush
Chiffon	Pongee
China silk	Poplin
Corduroy	<i>Pussy Willow*</i>
Crêpe-back satin	Radium
Crêpe de Chine	<i>Rajah*</i>
Duveltyne	Satin
Eponge	Serge
Faille	Shirting silk
Flat crêpe	Sports silk
Foulard	Spun silk
Gros de Londres	Surah
Grosgrain	Taffeta
Habutæ	Tricolette
<i>Khaki Kool*</i>	Velvet
Kimono	Velveteen
<i>La Jers*</i>	Voile

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WASH GOODS

Airplane cloth	Madras
Batiste	Organdy
Broadcloth	Outing flannel
Crash dress goods	Oxford shirting
Crêpe (silk and cotton)	Persian lawn
Corduroy	Piqué
Dimity	Poplin
Fast color suitings	Prints
<i>Flaxon</i> *	Ratiné
Foulard (cotton)	Rayon and cotton fabrics
Gubardine	<i>Sherette</i> *
Gingham	Silk and cotton fabrics
India linen	<i>Voicelle</i> *
Lawn	Swiss
<i>Linene</i>	Tissue
<i>Linno</i> *	Voile

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Albatross	Felt
Alpaca	Flannel
Astrachan	Forestry cloth
Balbriggan	Fricze
Beaver	Fur fabrics
Bedford cord	Gabardine
Bolivia	Granite cloth
Bunting	Henrietta
Brilliantine	Homespun
Broadcloth	Jersey
Camel's hair	<i>Kash</i> *
Cashmere	Kersey
Challis	Mackinaw
<i>Charmeen</i> *	Melton
Cheviot	Mohair
Chinchilla cloth	Nun's veiling
Cotton and wool mixtures	<i>Palm Beach</i> *
Covert	Panama
Crêpe	Poiret twill

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Poplin	Tricotine
Prunella	Tweed
Ratiné	Unfinished worsted
Serge	Velour
Shepherd's check	Venetian cloth
Suiting	Voile
Taffeta	Zibeline

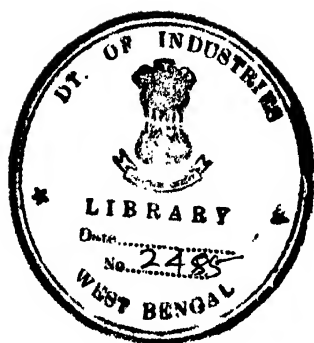
C—TRADE NAMES USED IN THIS BOOK**

A. B. C.*	Kapock*	Rajah*
Aledo	Kasha*	Ripplette*
Basco*	Kiddy Cloth*	Romper*
Baronette*	Khaki Kool*	Roshanara*
Boott Mills*	Kindergarten*	Ruff-a-Nuff*
Boydurey*	Klearflax*	Seco
Buty Chine*	La Jerz*	Seilo*
Celanese*	Lansdowne	Serpentine*
Chamoisette*	Lanno*	Shantung
Chamoisuede*	Linette*	Shcrette*
Charmeen*	Lingette*	Silcot*
Cinderella	Lissue*	Snia-fil
Clydella*	Luminette*	Soiesette*
Cravenette*	Lustron	Stafford
Daisy cloth*	Marvella*	Sunfast
Diana*	Milo Sheen*	Surf
Devonshire	Orinoka*	Swami*
Duretta*	Palm Beach*	Tezzo*
Everfast*	Pamico*	Thread and Thrum*
Flaxon*	Peter Pan*	Trico Sham*
Friezzette*	Polly*Prim*	Viyella*
Heatherbloom	Polo*	Year Round*
Indian Head*	Puritan Prints	
Italian silk*	Pussy Willow*	

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**Choice explained in preface.

PART IV
LABELLING OF TEXTILE FABRICS



IV

LABELLING OF TEXTILE FABRICS

Rulings of the Federal Trade Commission which Pertain to Textile Labels

Most states have laws governing false advertising. When a statement is interpreted as misleading a prosecution may follow.

Some important rulings of the Federal Trade Commission are given below:

Order "to cease and desist from the use of cashmere for articles not composed entirely of wool," 1922.

Fine camel's hair wool or fine natural wool cannot be used for knit goods composed only in part of wool or camel's hair, 1920.

Winsted Hosiery Company ordered "to cease and desist from employing or using the labels and brands wool, merino, natural wool, gray wool, worsted or any similar descriptive brands or labels on underwear, socks or other knit goods composed only in part of wool except that such terms may be used where joined with the name of the other staple or staples contained in the knitted fabric", 1921. Decision sustained by the Supreme Court, 1922. This is referred to as the famous Winsted Hosiery case. It sets a standard for mislabeling of any article containing other fibres than wool.

The National Better Business Bureau of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World exists to foster truth in advertising. This organization, with its local bureaus in all the principal cities, checks statements made in advertisements, sponsors city ordinances for fair business practices, conducts educational programs and prosecutes offenders.

Recommendations are made by the National Better Business Bureau which influence trade practices. For example, the definitions of full-fashioned and fashioned have had an effect upon the labelling of hosiery. Silk may be used only when the textile is woven entirely of genuine silk filament of the silk cocoon. The following terms are prohibited unless the article consists of all pure silk of the silk cocoon: Fibre silk, cilk, silk foot hose, art silk hose, American silk, silk lisle, oriental silk, pure thread silk, and pongee

V

BOOKS OF REFERENCE ON TEXTILE FABRICS

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Fairchild Pub. Company, N. Y., 1915.*
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Fabric Analysis, International Text Book
Company, Scranton, Pa., 1906.
- Silk Terms—A Dictionary of, Clifford & Lawton, New
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- Dyer, Elizabeth—Textile Fabrics, Doubleday Page &
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- Gibbs, Charlotte—Household Textiles, Whitcomb &
Barrows, 1913.***
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millan, 1919.

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Murphy, William S.—Modern Drapery & Allied Trades,
4 vols. The Gresham Pub. Co., London,
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Nystrom, Paul H.—Textiles, D. Appleton & Co.,
Small, Cassie Paine—How to Know Textiles. G.
Co., 1925.

Thompson, Eliza B.—Cotton and Linen, Department
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Turner, Annabelle—A Study of Fabrics, D. Apple
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Watson, Kate H.—Textiles and Clothing, American
School of Home Economics, Chicago,
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Woolman and McGowan—Textiles, Macmillan, 1911

Woolman, Mary E. Clothing, Choice, Care, Cost,
Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1920 revised 1926.

NOTE: Only those books are listed which give some
information on fabrics. There are many excellent reference
books included here.

* Revised 1926.

26 Jan. 1925

